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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

For "Stations of the Army" see page 906.

MILITARY HYGIENE.

By the publication of his work on "Military Hygiene," Capt. Edward L. Munson, U. S. A., A. M. and M. D., has done a great service to the soldiers of the world. This is the first book exclusively devoted to the preservation of the health of troops that has been published in the English language in more than a generation. The dedication of the book is to Surgeon General George M. Sternberg, U. S. A., "whose professional labors have so materially contributed to the advancement of sanitary science and whose official administration has so greatly promoted the welfare of the Army and the efficiency of the Medical Department." Dr. Munson expresses great indebtedness to Col. Charles Smart, Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. A., "at whose suggestion and through whose kindness the preparation of this work was undertaken and whose encouragement and assistance rendered its completion possible. Possessed of an infinite knowledge of sanitary affairs, it is the misfortune of the military service that pressure of public business made it necessary for him to delegate the writing of this book to a less worthy pen." That Colonel Smart will not regret his selection will no doubt be plain to those who will go through this book and note the scope of treatment given to the various subjects which cover the life of the soldier in field, camp, garrison and on the march. William Wood & Company, New York, have presented the volume in good binding and text, considering that it is a very ponderous work, covering almost a thousand pages and replete with diagrams and plates.

That Dr. Munson is not afraid to do a great deal of independent thinking is evident from the way he goes at old ideas. For instance, he has this to say about marching, which so long has been held to be the ne plus ultra in soldierly development: "It cannot be said that free and graceful carriage, one of the essentials of correct physical training, is brought about by exercise in marching. In this drill the man is taught to march upright and stiffly, and look straight to the front. Every movement is constrained, and natural motion of the trunk and upper limbs is denied, thus stopping the action of muscles necessary for their development—and this at a period in the career of the soldier when every effort should be used for such development." The author then goes on to show how

marching can be regulated by other exercises so that the physical development of the soldier will be assisted.

Dr. Munson does not hesitate to condemn the practice of exercising men before they have eaten in the morning. If such a plan be long maintained a noticeable rise in the sick rate will surely follow, especially in malarious countries. "Early morning setting-up drill is a not infrequent fad of commanding officers which military sanitarians will do well to discourage." It is unfortunate that such a man as Dr. Munson did not have supervision of some of the things done at Chickamauga Park during the Spanish-American War, with the idea of building up the soldier. We remember one instance especially. The soldiers were all more or less prostrated by dysentery and fever, and it would have seemed that the wisest course to pursue would have been to preserve the health of the various commands. Shortly after midnight one night the command to turn out was given and the men were ordered out to do sham battle work, which continued till well along the next day, in a blistering sun, the men dropping out by scores from the effect of the heat, the deprivation of their necessary sleep and the hasty eating. There was a noticeable rise in the sick rate the day after.

In considering the recruit, the book deals with a point that is not well enough established in the popular mind, and that is that previous hard manual labor is far from being the equivalent of intelligent physical training. One of the principal defects in the physical make-up of recruits is shallow breathing, and this does not seem to be much less marked in those whose previous life has had much hard manual labor than in those whose life has had softer aspects. To correct this Dr. Munson recommends breathing exercises, for, as he very properly observes, "the chest is the most essential factor of a soldierly physique." The author refers to the valuable work done by Beyer upon cadets at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, with regard to the influence of exercise upon normal growth. While one of Beyer's conclusions was that good height is of prime importance in the selection of the recruit, Dr. Munson says that this opinion can be accepted only within certain limits. We had an editorial reference to the subject of little men in the Army last week attached, but those who are interested in pursuing the question further should read the statistics and data which have been collected by Dr. Munson.

The difference between straight-leg and flexion marching is shown by plates and copious explanations in the accompanying text. In marching one mile with the bent knee (flexion) style the energy saved in lessening the vertical oscillations of the body is sufficient to elevate the walker through the vertical distance of 150 feet—an economy of energy which the author considers "somewhat surprising and well worth consideration."

In discussing the sick rates of the Armies of the various countries of Europe compared with the rate prevailing in the United States, Dr. Munson takes the figures of twelve or fifteen years ago. We were then inferior to Italy, Russia and Spain and were surpassed by Belgium, Austria, Great Britain, France and Germany, according to these figures, but Dr. Munson does not place much stock in them because it seems to him apparent that our men were then (in 1888) enlisted with a laxity as to their physical condition that did not prevail in the foreign countries.

Malarial fevers form a large part of the discussion of the diseases of the soldier. An animal parasite is given as the cause of malarial fever, and that it is transmitted by the mosquito the author considers scientifically demonstrated, but he says that military his-

tory is full of instances in which outbreaks of that fever have occurred apparently as the result of the use of impure marsh water, and under circumstances which leave little possibility for infection by other means.

Our own history is drawn upon to furnish examples of the beneficial results obtained by substituting a pure for an impure water supply. Fort Brown, Fort Ringgold, Jefferson Barracks and Washington Barracks are among the posts where these results are noted. Pictures of the mosquitoes that carry infection are given and the difference between the harmless and the dangerous species is explained.

When the author comes to yellow fever, one feels a little disappointment that the question of the transmission of fever by insects was not more extensively discussed. It seems to be taken for granted that there is no opposition in the world of scientific medical thought to the theory that mosquitoes transmit yellow fever. It would have been better if the assertions of the Liverpool Tropical School of Medicine had been met. The conclusions of this school were summarized in our issue of March 30, and inasmuch as the researches of the doctors representing the school were so close and persistent that one of them (Dr. Myers) died of the fever, their statements ought to weigh considerably in any discussion of the theory of fever transmission.

The recent agitation of the canteen question gives special interest to the views of Dr. Munson on alcoholism. He says: "No small proportion of soldiers, who would resent the title of drunkard, take a quantity of alcohol daily to maintain a certain state or degree of stimulation for months at a time, exhibit no special peculiarities of conduct and attend to their duties with the utmost regularity. Such men usually die from, or are discharged because of, some acute inflammation or chronic disease largely dependent upon alcoholic irritation." Any man drinking more than two ounces of pure alcohol in twenty-four hours is classed in this category.

As recently as the period from 1886 to 1895 acute alcoholism stood sixth in order of importance in determining the mortality among the white troops of the United States Army. Yet Dr. Munson points out that the rates for alcoholism have steadily decreased in the past fifteen years. This result he ascribes to greater care in the selection of recruits, the growing sentiment in favor of temperance, early elimination of inebriates from the military service, and finally, and of the most importance, to the establishment of canteens. The book then proceeds to give a table showing the prevalence of alcoholism in the Army from 1870 to 1891. The highest year was 1882, when the ratio of admissions per one thousand of strength was 68.70 and the lowest 1897, when the rate was 27.80. From 1880, when the rate was 41.40, there was a steady decrease till the figures of 1897 were reached. It was in 1880 that the canteen was first officially recognized by the War Department.

In 1898, during the war with Spain, the admission rate fell to 15.1, "the more active operations and novelty supplying much of the desired excitement, while the unusual conditions undoubtedly attracted a superior class of young men to the colors." The same was true in 1899, when the rate for alcoholism in the bulk of our Army, engaged in hostilities and hard field service in the Philippines, was only about half as high as among the troops in the field on the home stations, one-fourth as high as among those serving in Cuba and one-eighth as high as among those in garrison in Porto Rico.

Going into a comparison of liquor drinking among white and black troops, Dr. Munson, after printing a

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table on the relativity between the two classes, says that there is approximately only one-tenth as much sickness from the use of alcohol among the negro as the white troops. Few colored soldiers are hard drinkers, and, as far as beer and other malt liquors are concerned, there apparently exists a racial distaste for these beverages on the part of the negro. It is a matter of frequent observation that where colored troops replace white soldiers in a garrison the canteen profits from beer and wine are greatly diminished, while the sales of cigars and confectionery proportionately increase. Data from the British Army bear out in a most emphatic manner these conclusions. Nationality cuts quite as striking a figure in the alcoholic rate as color. In the seven-year period from 1890-96 this was the rate per thousand: American born, 28.51; German, 26.62; English, 51.84; Irish, 90.96.

The beneficial effect of the canteen on British troops in Jamaica and on the 14th United States Infantry at Manila is spoken of, and then the author says: "The canteen, for the maintenance of good order in which a commissioned officer is held responsible, is an aid to discipline as well as to the health and morals of troops. The influence of the profits of the canteen in promoting contentment among troops can scarcely be overestimated, contributing as they do to improvement of food, the attainment of wholesome amusement and the provision of much by which the soldier's life is made less irksome and he himself rendered more efficient in the performance of his military duties."

The author estimates that the canteen has diminished by one-half the drunkenness in the Army, and the savings deposits with Army paymasters are cited as another evidence of the salutary influence of the canteen. But, of course, all this is like a tale that is told now that our temperance friends have succeeded in their designs on that splendid institution.

Coming to the delicate subject of venereal diseases, Dr. Munson prints statistics showing that among European Armies that of Germany has by far the lowest sick rate for that kind of disease. No Army included in the European comparison is as high as that of the United States save Italy and England. The rate of Italy in 1894 was 92, while Great Britain's was 173.8 for the home stations and 522.3 for India stations. The same year the rate for the United States was 73.7. Germany's percentage was 27.9, while Japan's was 36. Going back to 1868 for figures Dr. Munson shows that syphilis has steadily diminished since the Civil War down to 1898. This reduction has been steady and progressive. While the colored troops show a higher moral rate in the matter of liquor, they are decidedly the weaker brother in this connection, being doubly touched by this disease.

Accompanying a page of illustrations of tattoo marks is a warning against the practice, as being liable to result in the transmission of disease. The amusements of the soldier must be designed to relieve the monotony of life in garrison or in foreign service.

Dr. Munson advocates reading rooms, small libraries and dramatic and variety entertainments. Bands and musical clubs are of special value, but the author discourages literary and debating societies, which introduce a town-meeting element which has no place in the military service. Men can always be found in large commands with special gifts as actors, singers, athletes, etc., and these the commanding officer should bring out and cultivate in catering to the amusement of the troops. In large commands, Dr. Munson advises, an officer should be detailed to take charge of all public amusements, including theatrical performances, shooting, racing and competitions of all sorts.

The subject of head-gear brings out from Dr. Munson the statement that for service where a change of hats cannot be made, the campaign hat is the only head-

gear which has fully answered all purposes. When properly ventilated and worn with a pointed peak it is far better than the helmet. Dr. Munson questions the use in the tropics of the flannel bandage, and says that to march all day with such a bandage is evidently to weaken the soldier, but we do not understand why it cannot be used at night if of no value during the day. Dr. Munson says that wearing drawers should be enforced when troops are on the march as they promote cleanliness and prevent chafing.

The use of pajamas as a sleeping suit is advisable. As the heat of the sun is often too great for work outside, it is better to take a nap in the day than to toss fitfully through a stifling night. An hour to an hour and a half should be the limit of the siesta.

This book, of which we have only barely sketched an outline, is the result of three years' work, and was prepared under conditions affording unequalled facilities for its compilation. The author was on duty most of the time in the sanitary division of the Surgeon General's office and had full access to its records. This work has been adopted as the official book of reference by the Secretary of War, by the general commanding the Army and by the Surgeon General of the Army.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In "A Century of American Diplomacy," published by Houghton, Mifflin and Company, John W. Foster, Secretary of State under President Harrison, gives a brief review of the foreign relations of the United States from 1776 to 1876. In view of the recent enlarged political and commercial intercourse of the United States with other powers, this succinct history of the diplomatic affairs of the Government from its foundation is eminently opportune. It is the outgrowth of a series of lectures delivered in the School of Diplomacy of the Columbian University, Washington, and to enable students of diplomacy to further pursue their investigations on the topics presented citations are given of authorities or original sources of information on most important events. Mr. Foster has produced, not a dry treatise, but an interesting and continuous narrative, comprehensive in its scope but condensed by the elimination of technical matter or long quotations from authority, unnecessary in a work intended to arouse in every citizen the desire to exercise an intelligent influence in so shaping our foreign policy that the Government shall continue to occupy a worthy position among the nations of the earth.

"Dog-Watches at Sea," by Staunton H. King, published by Houghton, Mifflin and Company, is an account of the author's twelve years at sea before the mast, setting forth in realistic narrative the sailor's life, with its hardships and toil, exposure and suffering, hard work and rough sport. Six years were spent in the merchant service and six in the Navy. The author preferred the Naval Service, and he believes that conditions in the Navy at present are better than at the time of his service. Our Navy is now more largely manned by young men from good homes, who maintain their self-respect; as an instance of improved conditions, much of the old-time planning to smuggle liquor on board ship has become a thing of the past. "Before the war with Spain," Mr. King says, "the man-of-war's man was seemingly shunned by people on shore. Now he is welcome in many places and his company is acceptable. Instead of the open door of vile resorts, healthy places of amusement and recreation are fre-

quented by him. Reading rooms, where the men can smoke, play games, and purchase a cup of coffee, are established for their sole use, and here they enjoy an atmosphere of comparative refinement." Mr. King is now Superintendent of the Snipers' Haven at Charlestown, Mass. His book is a frank exposition of the ideas and experiences of a sailor, and has the flavor of romance common to all good books of the sea.

Charles L. Hammond, who was graduated from the Military Academy in 1876, and resigned from the Army as second lieutenant of the 3d Cavalry in 1877, has compiled a volume "About the Bible," which is published by Cooke & Fry of New York. It is a collection of extracts from the writings of eminent Biblical scholars and of scientists of Europe and America, intended to put the average intelligent but non-professional reader in possession of the main facts of modern Biblical criticism, which could be otherwise obtained only by the perusal of many books. About such a work the opinions of theologians naturally differ, as is shown by a series of extracts from letters by leading clergymen to whom it was submitted. Opinions range from that of one reverend gentleman who believes the spirit of the book "is not that of the mere iconoclast, but of the truth-seeker and the truth-teller," to that of another who considers it "a mass of crude dogmatism, taken from the crude utterances of a class of men who for years have been endeavoring to undermine the faith of the English-speaking race." Its author has evidently done his work with care, and in a reverent spirit. He is a member of the Evangelical Church.

A handy manual of "Gun and Torpedo Drills for the United States Navy" has been prepared under the direction of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, by Lieut. Edward W. Eberle, U. S. N., and is published by the U. S. Naval Institute at Annapolis. It is approved by the Secretary of the Navy for the use of officers and men, and supersedes the Gunner's Drill Book of 1893. Embodied in the book are a number of valuable suggestions on the latest type of turret mounts, by Lieut. F. G. Haeseler; the drills and instruction for the semi-automatic six-pounder and the Maxim automatic one-pounder, and some of the notes were arranged by a board composed of Lieuts. J. H. Glennon, C. N. Atwater and R. H. Jackson. Lieutenant Eberle has made a careful study of other authorities and sources of information, resulting in a carefully made and valuable compilation.

"Betsy Ross," by Chauncey C. Hotchkiss, published by D. Appleton and Company, is a romance of the flag, its central scene presenting the flag-maker's shop where George Washington superintended the making of the Stars and Stripes. An exciting plot holds the attention, amid a picturesque clustering of redcoats, Continental soldiers, Quakers and sea rovers.

Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, 4th U. S. Inf., is the author of "Bamboo Tales," published by the Hudson-Kimberly Company of Kansas City. They are stories of Army life and sketches of Army incidents and experiences, many of them evidently based on interesting adventures of their author, and written from the point of view of one who has seen much active service. The volume opens, however, with a translation from a Spanish officer's diary found at San Fernando de Pampanga, Luzon, by an American officer. An Army officer's curious experience in Luzon is told in "How I Saw Aguinaldo," and an account of an exciting encounter with Bolomen is among the many other sketches.

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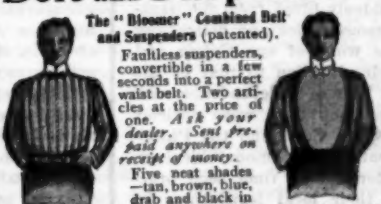
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CUBANS' LACK OF EXPERIENCE.

The report from Cuba that certain citizens had asked
for military protection against electoral frauds is only
another evidence of what would have happened to
the Cubans had the Army been prematurely
withdrawn. We should have been as warmly censured,
perhaps, for leaving the island to its fate as we
are criticized now, in some quarters, for remain-
ing in the island. If with American control still exer-
cised in the island, a call has to be made for military
protection against electoral oppression and frauds, one
can easily imagine what a situation of disorder would
have resulted from a too early removal of our authority
from Cuba. Only the other day our columns contained
an account of a request sent to Manila from a certain
province for American officers to be sent there to ad-
minister its affairs and shield the people from the ex-
tortion and corruption of the native officials.

This always has been, and probably always will be,
the experience of a people suddenly lifted from the dark-
ness of despotism to the responsibilities and obligations
of liberty. It has been the wont of our Cuban and
Filipino friends to liken their situation to that of the
American colonists after the War of Independence with
Great Britain, but the conditions then were entirely
different from those under which Cuba and the Philip-
pines received their emancipation from monarchical re-
straint. The colonies had for a long time been prac-
tically self governed, with their local legislatures so
close to the people that it is doubtful whether, if com-
munication with the mother country had been as quick
as it is to-day, all differences would not have been
promptly and effectually adjusted, the colonies con-
tinuing along under the wing of Great Britain as Canada

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and the Australian colonies have been doing, with not
markedly bad results.

Indeed, it is not too much to say that the action of
the colonies in Australia, in establishing a great con-
federation, independent, practically, of the mother coun-
try, and receiving from her merely the guarantee of
support against other countries, establishes a new de-
parture in national life, which if the benefits of it
had been known centuries ago might have changed the
political complexion of the world. The united colonies
of Australasia are in a position almost alone to defend
themselves against any of the strongest powers, and
with the aid of Great Britain are simply invincible
in the matter of defense. They have been left so much
to themselves that they have been able to develop ideas
of government as advanced and practical as any that
have emanated from the minds of England's greatest
home statesmen, and in this respect they have been
substantially their own rulers.

It is doubtful whether there is a more progressive
commonwealth in the world to-day than New Zealand,
which is still a colony of Great Britain. The eyes of
radical political economists are turned toward that little
isle in the hope of seeing there carried out to fruition
the latest ideas in the way of political government, and
there is scarcely a suggestion of monarchical dominance
in the conduct of the affairs of the island. This is a
condition that might have grown out of our relations
with England in 1776 if there had been the same inter-
change in thought in literature and commerce that mod-
ern science has made possible to-day. We were in a large
measure independent in the management of our colonial
affairs, and were thus in a position to take up intelli-
gently the problems of self government when they came
before us as a result of the War of the Revolution.
Not only that, but we had been allies for a long time
of one of the greatest nations of Europe—France—and
our soldiers had fought with hers, and our statesmen had
mingled with hers in the palaces of Paris and Ver-
sailles. Association with such a country through the
better part of eight years of war, even if we had not
been prepared by our previous experience in colonial
government, might of itself have made us equal to any
tasks that separation from the leading strings of mon-
archy entailed.

Cuba and the Philippines can point to no such prepara-
tory experience. They had the yoke of tyranny thrown
off almost in a night, and their eyes have not yet become
accustomed to the glare of the new light of liberty.
They would do well to study the trials through which
our republic passed in its early stages, and the difficulty
that even such men as Washington, Franklin and
Adams had in bringing order out of chaos, despite the
fact that in their colonial experience they had had to
grapple with problems that brought forth great men.

Nor should our island friends fail to note that the
government of the monarchy of Great Britain in 1776
was far more enlightened than that of Spain in 1897.
We can see that this is so by the suppression of intel-
lectual progress in the islands and the consequently
small crop of able men. We look in vain in the Southern
seas for men with the grasp of a Washington or a
Jefferson. Had the methods pursued by Spain as late
as ten years ago in Cuba and the Philippines been in
operation in the North American colonies from 1700 to
1776, there can be little doubt that the country would
have possessed so few men of great initiative and con-
structive ability that the Revolution would have been
almost an impossibility, and might have had to wait
for fifty years or even a century before giving the Stars
and Stripes to the breeze.

The steel plate question is troubling our German
friends. The smaller price paid by America for her
plates has set the Government to thinking, and the
proposition of State plants for the manufacture of steel
plates is advanced in a weighty manner. The report of
the committee of the German Reichstag on the budget
of the marine deals with this question. It points out
that the monopoly of the manufacture of steel plate for
the Navy is in the hands of the firms of the Krupp and
Baron von Stumm. It appears that the German Govern-
ment pays 2,320 marks (\$580) a ton for plates, which is
400 marks (\$100) more than the price paid by the United
States, a difference, says the "Moniteur de la Flotte,"
of Paris, which is the more surprising as the American
makers pay \$35.50 (142 marks) a ton to Messrs. Krupp
and Harvey for the use of their patents. The committee
figures that this difference costs Germany 3,000,000
marks a year. The Navy authorized by the law of 1900
will call for twenty years of construction, or a total loss
of 60,000,000 marks in that time. The report says:
"In the presence of this monstrous extension on the
part of two plants which have acquired the monopoly
of the manufacture of these plates, one is necessarily
forced to consider whether it is necessary to encourage
foreign competition or to establish State plants for the
manufacture of steel plate."

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OUR NEW ARMY.

Several weeks ago we stated that it was the intention of the War Department authorities soon to arrange for the relief of certain regular regiments now serving in the Philippines which had seen the longest term of service there. This week the Secretary of War, the Lieut.-General Commanding and the Adjutant General have been making definite arrangements for the contemplated movement, with a result that early in July all transports leaving this country for Manila will carry regiments organized under the Reorganization act, and on their return trip they will bring back, for a long rest in this country, Regular troops that have been in the Archipelago since 1898. As we stated in our previous recent notice of this movement, the 14th, 18th and 23d Infantry regiments will be among the first to leave Manila, and it has further been decided to bring back the 9th Infantry among the first on account of its arduous and trying services in China. The batteries of field artillery which were originally in the 3d regiment of Artillery, and the 4th Cavalry, are scheduled to come home this summer. Other regiments will eventually be ordered back in the same order in which they arrived at Manila.

The movement homewards will be a large one, for the War Department, acting in accordance with recommendations recently received from General MacArthur, only contemplates retaining in the Philippines an army of 40,000 men. Exclusive of Volunteers there are at present over 50,000 soldiers in the Archipelago and in this country 9,600 men of the newly organized regiments that are eligible for service in the tropics. From this statement it may readily be seen that as the army to be maintained in the Philippines will not be larger than 40,000, it will be possible to bring home nearly 20,000 troops.

The enlistments for the new Army have progressed to such an extent that information has been received at the War Department that the Cavalry and Infantry arms have practically been raised to the maximum contemplated by the order defining the strength of the Army. In some instances regiments have been enlisted above this maximum, but it is the intention to use the surplus for those regiments which are yet below the number required. The Artillery, however, is yet behind its full strength. This is accounted for at the War Department by the fact that for the Infantry and Cavalry the inducement of foreign service was held out to obtain men. Naturally, such an inducement could not be promised to men enlisting in the Artillery.

Owing to the absence from Washington of the President, there will be some delay in the official announcement of recess appointments and commissions in both the Army and in the Navy. The War Department has adopted the policy of simply writing letters of appointment to the various officers promoted now, and sending them their commissions after they have been sent to the President for signature and have been returned to the Secretary of War. For the present, there will be fewer announcements of recess appointments; these will not include all the appointments actually made, but only those announced at the Department.

The new chief of Artillery, Colonel Randolph, has assumed his duties as a member of the staff of the Lieutenant General Commanding. Colonel Randolph is considering the many designs submitted by officers for the insignia of the newly organized Artillery Corps. We have at an earlier date given in detail the tasteful design submitted by the Quartermaster's Department. Lieutenant-Colonel Whitney, aide-de-camp to General Miles, has suggested a design, which has received the

approval of many officers. Colonel Whitney's idea is to have crossed muzzle loading cannon of old pattern with an ogival headed projectile at the intersection, with the company and battery number attached at its base. It is proposed that the field batteries should be distinguished by the introduction of a pair of Mercury wings extending to either side of the projectile in the center. No action of a definite nature has yet been taken by the Chief of Artillery or the Secretary of War. There are many advocates of the designs presented by the Quartermaster's Department, and serious objections are made to that of Colonel Whitney. In lieu of the projectile it has been proposed that the letters U. S. in a wreath be placed in the center to bind the cannon. It is thought to be incongruous to have old muzzle-loading cannon and the modern projectile. Objection is also made to the Mercury wings to distinguish the light batteries from the companies of heavy artillery. Any suggestions which officers can make for artillery insignia, will be welcomed by the War Department. The Chief of Artillery has not thus far made any recommendation.

A general order has been drafted in the office of the Adjutant General prescribing the uniform to be worn by officers of the line detailed for service in the staff departments under the provisions of the act of Feb. 2, 1901. It provides that officers detailed to the Adjutant General's Department, the Inspector General's Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the Subsistence Department, the Pay Department, the Ordnance Department and the Signal Corps and officers of the line detailed as Acting Judge Advocates shall wear the uniforms of their respective arms of the Service, omitting the numbers and insignia of those arms and substituting therefor the insignia of the staff department in which they are serving. The insignia worn on the dress helmet will probably be of white metal, so as to distinguish such officers from the regular members of the staff. Officers serving in the Adjutant General's and in the Inspector General's Departments will wear the aiguillette. The insignia will also be worn on the saddle cloths.

NATIONAL GUARD AS A RESERVE.

A project to so organize the National Guard that it may be considered a reserve military force for the Federal Government in a broader sense than under the present conditions it can be, will be considered during the next session of Congress. It has been officially stated that the War Department has not formulated any plans for a military reserve and, in fact, the attitude of the Department tends to leave all thought of such a reorganization to those in favor of State organizations. Suggestions galore have been made to the War Department in regard to the matter, but whatever will be accomplished will only be through the co-operation and endeavors of the National Guard itself. It is more than probable that a general discussion of the tentative plan to form a National Military Reserve from a nucleus of the National Guard, will be invited by the War Department, but so far and only thus far, will the Federal authorities act, unless invited by the States to proceed further. Any ideas which are forthcoming on this subject will be very acceptable to those interested, as the entire matter is still in a tentative state.

Much has been said and written concerning the National Guard as a reserve Regular army, but the advocates of this scheme are mostly men who are ignorant concerning the organization of the Guard and its limitations. Then there have been some self-constituted representatives of the National Guard, who, without any authority from the leading National Guard States, have undertaken to propose elaborate schemes in behalf of the entire country. Some of these schemes would be well enough if the National Guard had nothing else to do but to perform military duty, but it must be remembered that citizen soldiers have to work for a living, and that in consequence their time for military instruction must be very limited. As a temporary force, to serve a limited time in case of war, while U. S. Volunteer forces are organizing or as a garrison for fortifications, the Guard can serve a very useful purpose. It would also prove a valuable nucleus about which Volunteer organizations could be formed. Its main object, however, as now constituted, is State duty, and however well drilled and effective it may be it is in no sense a national army, and it is doubtful if it ever can be organized as such.

Our readers are well aware that the fact that General Chaffee replies to the article of Mr. Millard, the correspondent of "Scribner's Magazine," alone does not indicate that this correspondent is the only one that has misrepresented the American Army since it set out for Pekin. Mr. Millard's article, being accompanied by illustrations and appearing in a periodical of the reputation of "Scribner's," seemed to our commanding general in China the most worthy of official analysis, but what he says applies to the statements by other writers. No one who reads General Chaffee's letter in another column of this issue can deny that his work has been done with rare skill and true military directness. The hundred and one lesser reflections upon our soldiers appearing in print from time to time in the last year will now stand in their true colors, under the blistering light which General Chaffee has turned upon this single example. Apart from its corrective character, the communication of General Chaffee is exceedingly instructive in the comparisons which it institutes between our forces and those of the other contingents. We also recommend to the careful

attention of our officers the report of Captain Franklin, which we publish elsewhere. His observations on the commissary and quartermaster aspects of our expedition are so well thought out and so minutely, yet not laboriously, descriptive, that they will amply repay the closest study. The excellent literary style of General Chaffee's production shows that our officers can acquit themselves as well in polemical correspondence as in regulation official reports. It would be entirely in keeping with the standing of "Scribner's" if it should disavow the allegations of Mr. Millard and do what it could to recall the wrong impression about our Army which it may have been instrumental, however innocently, in producing in the public mind.

The cruise of the North Atlantic Squadron and the summer course at the War College have been the two subjects occupying most of the time of the Navy Department since the departure of Secretary Long for the West. The itinerary of the cruise this summer has been largely left to Rear Admiral Higginson, with instructions that the entire fleet will be expected to be at Newport in August to co-operate with the authorities of the War College in the naval maneuvers. It is understood that Admiral Higginson will leave New York with his squadron about the 15th of June and proceed directly to Boston, where a stay of several days will be made. The repairs now being made on the Kearsarge and the Olympia will necessarily delay the start to a later day than is the custom. From Boston the squadron may proceed along the coast of Maine, stopping at all the main ports. The North Atlantic Squadron this year will consist of the Olympia, flag-ship; the Kearsarge, Massachusetts and Alabama, the Machias, a large fleet of torpedo boats, and, in case she is finished in time, the battleship Illinois. Capt. Henry W. Lyon will command the Olympia. At Newport special tests will be made of the efficiency of the submarine type of torpedo boats, in order to definitely settle the warm discussion over the relative merits of the type.

The officials of the Bureau of Navigation are confident that there will be little difficulty at the next session of Congress in obtaining favorable legislation for the final graduation of cadets from the Naval Academy at the end of four years. The need for additional officers in the Navy has now reached that state where some relief must be afforded, and the folly in authorizing additional ships when there are no officers to manage them is only too apparent. In the last report of the Board of Visitors at the Naval Academy it was recommended that the old grade of Midshipman be revived, and consequently it has been suggested that the cadets, when they have successfully finished their four years, be given this commissioned rank and made Ensigns at the end of the two years' cruise. The recommendation of the same board to reduce to eighteen years the age limit for admission to the Academy, has not been acted upon by the Navy Department, but will be considered prior to the time when Congress convenes.

The settlement of the naval bounty cases is progressing rapidly. Already the courts have decided several important points, and the two commanding officers of the fleets engaged, Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Sampson, have received their portions of the bounty. Many inquiries have been received at the Navy Department from seamen as to why these officers should receive their money and the men not yet get any. When it is taken into consideration that there are none of the minor points of law to decide in the adjudication of the claims of the two commanding officers, it can readily be seen that there is not the necessity for delay that would govern the cases of seamen, who may have been in various engagements. The money will be distributed to all as soon as possible.

The Naval Board on Construction has decided that the battleships to be authorized by the next Congress shall be equipped with 12-inch guns to the exclusion of those of 13-inch calibre. The matter of the superposed turret was also considered by the board, but no definite decision was reached. So far as can be gathered from expressions of opinion by members of the board it is evident that the ultimate decision will be in favor of the universal adoption of the superposed type of turret. It is believed by a majority of the members that the advantages of this type over the other are numerous, and more than counteract the disadvantages.

The training school for petty officers will be opened at Newport, May 15, with a class of not more than fifty students. We have already outlined the courses which will be open at the new institution. The course will be of six months' duration. The commandant of the Newport station will have supervision over the school and the corps of instructors will be the same as those at the War College. Rear Admiral Higginson and Rear Admiral Casey have been asked to recommend petty officers in their respective fleets for instruction.

Major E. F. Ladd, U. S. A., recently treasurer of the Island of Cuba, for the United States, was a passenger May 7 on the steamer Morro Castle from Havana. Major Ladd will go at once to New London, Conn., and supervise the construction of new works at Fort Fisher.

CHAFFEE EXCORIATES A CORRESPONDENT.

Headquarters, China Relief Expedition,
Pekin, China, March 14, 1901.

The Adjutant General, U. S. A.

Sir:—I have recently read Mr. Millard's article entitled, "A Comparison of the Armies in China," published in Scribner's Magazine for January, 1901.

This article is an exaggerated statement in many instances, and extraordinary as a whole. The high coloring would be without interest to the Department or to me if several misstatements regarding matters which affect the interests of the Government were not made a part of his story. Mr. Millard must surely base his statements on hearsay, supplemented by his imagination, regarding the march of the relief column to Peking. He was not with that column, although his readers when perusing his article are led to infer that he was. He did not arrive in Peking until about the middle of October, or two months after the arrival of the relief column. He undoubtedly saw much devastation on his way up. He did not see the Russian and Japanese troops of the column shooting and bayoneting harmless and helpless people, as described by him. Particularly he has no right to say that "our armies are not free from these wanton sacrifices," for the American force was absolutely free from them.

Mr. Millard makes a very important misstatement when he says, "Every town, every village, every peasant's hut in the path of our troops was first looted, then burned. A stretch of country for ten miles in width was thus swept." This is not true. Fully three-quarters of the houses are standing to-day, and a larger proportion were standing when Mr. Millard passed over the road. Many are now shorn of doors, windows and all wood work, which has been used for fuel by passing troops this winter. During the march of the column from Yangtsun to Peking part of but one town, Chang-chia-wan, was burned; it having been agreed in conference on Aug. 7 at Yangtsun to suppress burning. This agreement was adhered to except in the instance stated. Later on some buildings, particularly at Tung-Chew, half destroyed, were burned by detachments following the relieving army.

The best of millet does not grow higher than four feet, but a trifle of six or eight feet seems a small matter to Mr. Millard, and may be taken as a measure of the inaccuracy, due to either lack of knowledge or desire to pervert the facts, which characterizes many of his statements. But it is unfortunate he should mislead our farmers with the statement that this grain stands ten or twelve feet high. It is possible Mr. Millard refers to "kaelia," or broom corn, which grows to the height he states.

Mr. Millard states that "within a week after their arrival in Peking over one-third of the American force was in the hospital." This statement is, in effect, made twice by Mr. Millard in his article. From the official records can be obtained the following facts:

On Aug. 1, at Tien-Tsin, there were 221 on sick report, principally from the 9th Infantry. On Aug. 4, when the command left Tien-Tsin for Peking, the number of sick had dropped to 138, or 3.3-8 per cent. This drop was due to the natural zeal of the men to take part in the march to the relief of Peking. On Aug. 8, after the capture of Yangtsun, the report showed 199 sick, or 5.5 per cent., this included 58 wounded at Yangtsun and 33 men more or less debilitated, who, although not actually ill, were considered in unfit condition to endure the rigorous campaign which was expected. These men, while technically on sick report, were sent to Tien-Tsin and performed guard and other duty. On Aug. 11, when the command left Matow, only 35 miles distant from Peking, 96 sick were left there under the same conditions as the 33 above alluded to. These men constituted in a great measure the guard which was necessary to leave at that place, and although technically carried on sick report, they performed full duty. Exclusive of these, the total sick in the command was 206, or 7.4 per cent.

On Aug. 17, or two days after the fall of Peking, the report showed a total of 351 sick, including 97 of the above 129 referred to as being at Tien-Tsin and Matow. Exclusive of the 97, there remained 254, including 35 wounded. To these might be added 57, who were transferred from the General Hospital at Tien-Tsin to the U. S. hospital ship Relief, in Taku Bay, on Aug. 15, thus making a total of 311 sick, or 8.6 per cent., a gain of 1.2 per cent. over the number of sick at Matow. On Aug. 20 there were 360 on sick report, including 65 at Matow and Tien-Tsin of the original 129. The number actually sick was 295, or 8.2 per cent., a gain of 2.2 per cent. since Aug. 1 and 4.4 per cent. from the day the march to Peking began. Between Aug. 20 and 31 there was a very gradual rise in the sick report to 416, or 11.6 per cent., a gain of three per cent. since entering Peking and 5.5 per cent. since the first of the month. This was the high-water mark, as since that time there has been a gradual decrease in the percentage of sick in this command. 11.6 per cent. is far from being more than 33 per cent., or over one-third of the American forces.

No one objects to the high admiration expressed by Mr. Millard for the Japanese Army, its equipment, etc. However, when he says: "On the march to Peking their field telegraph line prevented the Allied Army from losing connection with its base. The American Signal Corps, a branch of our Service is wont to boast of, did manage to string a wire and keep it open at least part of the time. Being on all sorts of improvised poles, in a treeless country, it naturally fell by the wayside with annoying frequency. Not so with the Jap telegraph. It was provided with telescopic metal poles and braces, and when once set stood. An hour after the camp was pitched, after a day's march, the Japanese field telegraph would open up communication with the next station in the rear," he is dallying with error. The fact is, the British and American telegraph line, jointly constructed and operated, was the only line brought forward with the troops. The worst annoyances were caused by malicious cuts and removal of a portion of the wire. The poling was temporary, of course, and not as substantial as it would have been had better material been available. The Japanese did not have telescopic metal poles, but the British did have some, and these were used in the combined American-British line. The Japanese line was strung on very light bamboo poles a week after the troops arrived in Peking. Mr. Millard says:

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

"It was quite noticeable that during engagements the Japanese wounded received much prompter attention than those of other nationalities, and triumph of triumphs, the Japanese field hospitals were plentifully supplied with ice. In a sweltering climate, where an incipient ice famine had made the cooling substance precious even in Tien-Tsin, the Japanese Field Medical Corps carried ice all the way to Peking. It was a miracle of foresight and efficiency which amazed the ambulance

sections of the other divisions of the blistering army, when on some days prostrations from heat were running up into the hundreds and men were dying for want of a bit of ice."

Our wounded received prompt attention; the Japanese did not carry ice, and had none on the march to Peking unless an ice deposit was found by their troops in some of the towns through which they passed; no one heard of such a thing until informed of it by Mr. Millard. Yesterday Major Ives, the chief surgeon of the American forces, was sent to the Japanese headquarters to make inquiry and to ascertain exactly their arrangements; how much ice was provided for the march, etc. The chief surgeon of the Japanese Army has no knowledge that any ice was found, and says his hospitals had none.

Some knowledge of the impedimenta may be obtained by comparison of the weight of supplies, excluding ammunition, furnished daily to each soldier of the two armies: Japanese, four ounces rice, four ounces dried fish or meat per day; a total of eight ounces. American, sixteen ounces bread, twelve ounces meat, 2.4 ounces beans, 2.4 ounces sugar, 1.6 ounces coffee, equals 34.4 ounces net. For transportation of this vehicles of equal capacity are required in the ratio of one Japanese to four American. Double the weight of the Japanese ration and a fair idea is had of the impedimenta (food supply) of other armies composing the relief column. The Japanese soldier carried on the march an overcoat, which they used for covering at night, if so required. Our troops had no overcoat, but carried a blanket and a piece of shelter tent in addition.

Our wagon and pack transportation was as efficient as any with the column, and the roads were nowhere unsuitable for its movement. Its inadequacy did not retard in any manner our own troops nor those of any other nation on the way. 500 pounds will sink a Japanese cart deeper into the mud than 3,000 pounds will sink one of our wagons. Our transportation was more mobile than that of any other contingent, and, on that account, the quartermaster, to avoid frequent halts while on the march, usually delayed his start from camp until several miles had been covered by the trains which preceded him. His arrival at camp was never later than was forced upon him by the movement of other trains. In one instance, however, he took the wrong road by following the train which preceded him and passed the camp some two miles, and that night did not camp with the troops.

Regarding the supply of water, Mr. Millard says: "In this problem of water supply, the Japanese stand for efficiency, the Americans for deficiency, with the other nations straggling along somewhere behind." This is very unjust. The fact is, the Japanese, British, Russians and Americans all obtained water from wells found on the way, of which there were several in every village. The British packed some water by means of "bhistsis" on mules. No other force carried water except in canteens or water bottles. The Japanese did not employ filters to supply troops with water. The well-water was unobjectionable to the eye, hence was freely drunk by all soldiers; coolies used the Pei-ho water, soldiers very seldom. No one believed that in a section of country where perhaps a million people lived, 20,000 soldiers could not obtain water that would not kill on sight, nor did anyone expect or fear the Chinese would poison their wells.

Mr. Millard also says: "The Japanese drank only aerated water prepared regularly by the field filters or water carts moving with the column to permit replenishing the canteens at any time without hindering the march or scattering the troops." Not a scintilla of truth is contained in this last quotation from Mr. Millard's article. We lost two men from the effects of the great heat. If our soldiers had not been sparing of the water in canteens, or in the event they could have obtained water freely, we would have lost probably a hundred men in addition to the two, and our sick report would have reached the figure alleged. On some occasions it is best to be extremely temperate in the use of water. Exertion under stress of great heat is one. "Champ the bit-peggle in the mouth—but go seldom to the canteen," has been the advice given to me by men who have had great experience.

OUR MEN ON MARCH.

He says, too: "Officers of other nations are amazed at the quantity, quality and variety of the United States ration. They have also remarked that while in barracks or near the commissary base, our privates enjoyed comparative luxury; on the march they rarely have more than bacon and hardtack. Once it began to move, our commissariat broke down to the level of the poorest of the poor. Lack of adequate transport was the cause."

No troops of the column were better supplied with food than ours, as may be seen from the ration components that I have previously enumerated. In addition to Mr. Millard's statement, his illustrations are liable to convey wrong impressions. It may be inferred that the Japanese field ambulance bearers, as pictured by him, and their carts as illustrated, were part of the Japanese equipment. They are Chinese carts picked up in Peking, or perhaps Tien-Tsin. They did not form a part of the Japanese column. His illustrations of the British Indian soup kettles is a fabrication, for nothing of this kind pertained to the British column. The Rajput commissary cart, which, by the way, is a Chinese affair, might have been seen in Peking some time after the arrival of the troops there, but it was not a part of the marching column. The Russian field kitchen pictured by Mr. Millard is a large cauldron for making soup. The fire is lighted some miles out of camp, and the soup is ready for the men when camp is made; usually the soup is made of rice. It may be inferred by the reader of Mr. Millard's article that the British Indian galloping ambulance, pictured by him, was also a part of the English equipment of the marching column. The ambulance made its appearance a couple of months after we arrived at Peking. The United States forces were the only forces supplied with wheeled ambulances for carrying sick, of which we had four with the column.

The adoption by Mr. Millard of the method he does to make comparisons—crediting some of the contingents in the relief column with facilities they did not have; with doing unusual things for the care of their men, which they did not do, and by alleging our sick list to have been three times greater than it really was, establishing a visionary condition of affairs, is without visible motive other than to erect himself into a suffering hero or to support other intentional misstatements. It is difficult to believe his motive good. He knew, of course, that very few of his readers would have any knowledge of how impossible it is to eliminate certain privations and hardships from a soldier's life on marches and in campaigns, and especially where a struggle against the elements of nature, which sometimes produce a condition more trying to the individual will power than battle is involved. He could hardly help knowing, also, that a cleverly presented exaggeration of any conditions would be accepted as a truthful statement by the uninitiated or inexperienced person, who would be unable to test its truthfulness. I believe it important, under the circumstances, that I furnish to the Department the foregoing statement in rebuttal for such use as may be deemed best.

And I may add, although perhaps it is not germane to the subject, that if correspondents have studied with care

the effect produced upon soldiers by exaggeration of their hardships, by comparison or otherwise, or the effect of frequent reference to their hardships and privations, they must have discovered that the effect is positively injurious to the soldier, the Service, and the Government, and is largely responsible for the absence from the evening campfire of the one-time songs, which cheered and rested the men, following the long march, day of fatigue, or battle; for the absence of the camp joker, who provided the best substitute in the world for water, bread, meat, etc., when not plentiful or not present owing to some incident of war or of the march, which every honest soldier knows is never the result of premeditation of his government or his officers; for the marked decay of individual will power, without which nothing difficult can be accomplished by an Army; for baleful countenances observed when hardships abound, difficulties accumulate and distress surrounds. Soldiers do not like sympathy; sympathy is for women and children; soldiers are men, but they do like fair commendation when deserving of it, and especially when their fortitude has been severely tested.

Commend our soldiers for manfully undergoing privations, and they will readily respond again, but prate of their privations, deficiencies, heavy burdens, and they soon learn to dread the hour that shall disturb their ease; the spirit becomes one of submission rather than one cheerfully embracing the opportunity to exhibit their endurance and their stamina.

Very respectfully,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major General, U. S. A.

Commanding U. S. troops in China.

COMMISSARY FRANKLIN'S REPORT ON CHINA

Hdqrs., Div. P. I., Office Chief Commissary.

Manila, P. I., Jan. 30, 1901.

The Adjutant General, U. S. A.

Sir:—Under the provisions of Par. 56, A. R., I have the honor to render the following report of my observations in China recently. As there is no doubt in my mind that the American soldier was the best fighting man of all the allies, I shall only draw comparisons (from which we can benefit, I believe) between his needs and supplies and those of his quondam friends.

In the first place he required more and better food than they, and he got it. This fact astonished the European troops above all else. A British officer said to me: "How often do you give your men this excellent bacon?" "Twenty-one times a week if they want it," said I, and he didn't believe me. But while our food and other supplies were infinitely more generous in quantity and quality than that of the others, it was not packed with the same scrupulous care for safe carriage and quick handling. In this particular the Japanese and British were without rivals. The Japanese allowed few packages to exceed 100 pounds in weight or about three cubic feet in volume. * * * It aroused the envy of an American quartermaster to see the rapidity with which these homogenous packages were handled. They fitted the coolie laborer and the coolies fitted them actually, for everything is carried on head or shoulders. Contrast this with a case of stationary, weight 600 pounds, put up in a thin, flimsy, white pine case, and which from rough handling and its own weakness has come to pieces in the bottom of a junk. Think of the time and stores lost in repacking, for the coolie never fails to steal even if he knows that the bamboo and the loss of his much prized cue is the inevitable result of detection! It's a gamble with the coolie, be he Chinaman, Japanese, or festive Filipino, and they are all gamblers. If this particular case had been put up in six 100 pound boxes they would have arrived in good order, and have been unloaded in a tithe of the time.

The British (Indian Army) practice is very much the same. Small uniform packages, with a heavy jute packing instead of the Jap rice-straw matting. 180 pounds is the load for their pack mules; hence (as their transportation was nearly all pack trains) their packages averaged about 80 pounds. The Russians did not seem to have much of any stores except a liberal supply of ammunition, which, as was the practice of all the Powers, was put up in small, neat, strong packages of about 30 pounds.

The French, that is, those who came at first, viz.: Marine infantry, I believe from Tonkin, had a miscellaneous collection of stores of all shapes and sizes, seemed to have been purchased for the occasion in various East Asian ports, judging from the marks upon them. The troops who came later had regular supplies, generally nicely packed, but not with the same care as those of the British and Japs. They also had some mean packages to transport, viz.: Claret casks of great size and weight. The foregoing remarks apply to the Italians and Austrians as well. The Germans were as bad as ourselves; they had their stores in big, flimsy cases, and in consequence I saw many broken at every shipping point.

As a rule our subsistence stores were very well packed in strong cases of moderate weight and volume. Sacks were all double sacked and were quite strong enough. Quartermasters' supplies, as a rule, were very poorly put up, cases too large and much too heavy. More proportionate breakage of cases occurred in this class than any other. Then, too, the cases should be made with reference to fitting an escort wagon. Most all of the ordnance stores were put up in very bulky and heavy packages. I remember several cases of powder that weighed 400 pounds net, and it took all the coolies that could crowd around it to lift it into a wagon. A 100-pound case would have been much better. Medical supplies were better put up as regards weight and volume, but many cases were of too flimsy material to withstand the hard usage of such long and complex transportation.

THE NATIONS' RATIONS.

Reverting once more to the food question, in my mind there were none who had as excellent or abundant a supply as the Americans. The Japs had rice, bread, dried fish and tea, which they supplemented by the use of the sheep and cattle the country produced. They also had American canned meats, but they were not used with impunity; seemed to be more of the nature of a special or emergency article of their diet.

The British white troops had a ration similar to ours in quality and quantity, but not so varied or flexible. They used tea instead of coffee. The British Indian troops had about 3-4 pounds atta or flour, about one pound rice, one gill ghee or vegetable oil, salt, and once a week a pound of fresh meat, bone and all. The Sikhs only used mutton or goat, but the Mohammedans ate everything except pork.

The Russians had little besides a black bread and soup. They were given 1-4 pound cans of some kind of

meat preparation at intervals, much in the same manner as the Japs used American meats. They had the finest cooking arrangement, though, of any. Upon a springless carriage was mounted an iron furnace under a semi-spherical boiler, water jacketed. The boiler was fitted with a tight fitting cover and the whole was very strongly and compactly built. Into this they put all the materials for a soup or stew that they possessed, and nothing came amiss, screwed down the cover, lit the fire, and away went this perambulating soup tureen with its company. When they made camp all they had to do was "stack arms!" and then march past the soup machine, the cook opening a faucet, and each man received his ration of hot, well-cooked, thick soup; the assistant cook in the meantime was chopping up a loaf of black bread with an axe, and each man got a liberal chunk. I tasted this bread several times, and it did not improve upon acquaintance. The Russians thrived on this, for they looked hearty and strong, but I do not believe they know the use of either toilet paper or a tooth brush.

The Americans kept the best polished and cleanest camps; all garbage was religiously removed and buried in pits at some distance; rears were invariably established promptly and lined or covered with dry earth daily. In fact there was no fault to be found as regards sanitation, and I believe it is a second nature with the Regular soldier to be clean and to make others do the same. Anyway, they made life a burden to the Chinamen by insisting on "John" cleaning out his streets and houses, which, judging from their condition, I don't believe had been done since the visit of Marco Polo, at least.

The British kept fairly clean camps, but they seemed to do it by spasms. Let it get dirty and then turn out about a thousand coolies and do a week's cleaning in two hours. The Japs kept their immediate quarters clean, but were not at all particular of their environs. The camps of the Russians and French were plainly perceptible by the olfactory nerves even at some distance. Although they established rears in their permanent camps, their condition was frightful, and but little attention was paid to camp sanitation. Had it not been for the cool weather that came in September I think they would have had trouble with sickness from this cause.

The Germans kept their camps very clean, and seemed to thoroughly understand the value of sanitation. They had stringent rules regarding the care of the health of their men, but had the biggest sick report, I believe, of any, mostly diarrhoea, dysentery and some typhoid, I believe. This is surprising in view of the care they took.

THE WONDER OF OUR ARMY MULES.

In transportation none of the allies could touch the Americans. Our amount was limited at first, but this was soon supplied. Although we had only escort wagons, their size and the amount they hauled surprised the foreigners, and when we told them that these were our light wagons, sent because of the anticipated difficulty of Chinese roads, and that at home we habitually used a much larger, stronger wagon, hauled by six mules, and driven by one man with a single line, they listened politely, but didn't believe it. Our wagons were habitually loaded with from 3,500 to 4,000 pounds, according to the condition of the road. But even on the days when the other nations stopped their trains because of the mud ours went through on schedule time. With our system one man cared for four mules, and each mule hauled from 700 to 1,000 pounds of stores. With the cart system of the others this never exceeded 500 pounds per animal, and each animal required one man to care for him. Our pack trains also surprised them a great deal. The system of putting the loads on so that they stayed there until unlashed was something new, the "diamond hitch" being indeed a mystery to them. Then, too, the speed at which they traveled and the small number of men required to pack and drive the train was equally surprising. But the one thing that excited the most comment was the manner in which the mules followed the bell-mare. How fifty mules could be turned loose and kept controlled especially on herd by a couple of men was remarkable, but when it came to driving them along a crowded road and through the labyrinthine streets of Chinese cities without decreasing the speed, losing a mule, or stopping to adjust loads, they simply marveled.

The Japs had a number of pack-horses with pamiars, fierce little Japanese stallions with shaggy manes and bulging eyes, each one led by a little soldier, and horse and man were generally executing a sort of waltz in the dust. They were not much good. Their principal dependence were little one-horse carts, consisting of a light platform and shafts mounted on two small wheels. They had neither sides nor ends, and, though of light construction, were strong. They carried about 500 pounds, maximum load. Each horse was led by a soldier, and they were well handled and very efficient, but not near as good as a four-wheel vehicle like ours. However, they had plenty of them and kept themselves well supplied by their means, and that is the main thing.

The Russians used a two-wheel cart, considerably larger than those of the Japs, with flaring sides and ends; it was very roomy and commodious and strong. They were drawn by shaggy Manchurian ponies of great strength and stamina. They moved much faster than the Jap carts, which were always led. They carried as much as 800 pounds over good roads and for short hauls, but 500 was the average. This cart seemed to me to be extremely serviceable, strong, handy and fairly light and well constructed.

The British had an immense number of pack-mules, small, active, vicious little beasts. They were led tandem, three in one bunch, the halter chains of the two rear ones running to a ring in the saddle of the one preceding. The coolie in charge of the three led the lead mule. He took care of all three. The pack-saddles were of iron or steel, very strong, light and neat, with breast and breech straps. They had curved lugs or hooks on each side on which the load was hung. The parcels to be carried were lashed around with a close twisted rope, which was provided with small loops or ears, leather covered to prevent chafing. To load the mule the cargo was simultaneously lifted to each side, and the loops hung over the hooks. This was quick, but the load did not stay on if the mule trotted or acted foolish, which they often did. In other words, they lashed the load to the saddle while we lashed it to the mule. As they normally move at the gait of the coolie walking, the system works all right. They also had a number of carts with wooden axles and solid wooden wheels, which I noticed were abandoned all along the road with broken axles. As they were such a lumbering, self-evident failure, I will not dwell upon them.

They took excellent care of their stock; every animal was thoroughly groomed daily and blanketed at night. The French, Italians and Austrians had no transport except what they picked up in the country. The Germans were in much the same fix, but late in the season put in a large number of their military baggage wagons. This wagon does not compare with our escort wagons, was not as capacious, was badly shaped, nor was it as strong, and their system of driving required two teamsters instead of one.

All nations utilized the native carts for transport purposes. These were of two kinds, the Peking cart, used by the Chinese for passenger purposes, and the huge, lumbering freight cart. The freight carts carried really enormous loads, and were a great assistance to those troops whose own transport was limited. The province of Chi-Li was rich in ponies and mules, many of the latter being splendid animals equal to our own, especially for packers, as they were short coupled with big barrels; in fact, ideal pack-mules.

HOW CAMELS WERE USED.

Near Peking was obtained also a large number of camels of the two-humped or Bactrian breed. These ungainly brutes carried 500 pounds apiece and were the cheapest transport in China. They ate all kinds of refuse forage that a mule would not touch and thrived upon it. The cargo was simply tied together and hung on each side. One man cared for six animals; he led the first by a long cord passed through the gristle of the nose, and the other five were tied to their leaders in the same manner, the cord being made fast to the saddle. The last camel carried a bell suspended from his neck and shaped like a section of stove-pipe. As long as the bell sounded the camel driver knew his string was intact without looking around. They only made about 2½ miles an hour. They have nasty tempers, and are prone to kick and bite, many being muzzled.

Although our wagons did splendid service and held up well under heavy loads and over rough roads, we were at times embarrassed by the fact that spare parts were not interchangeable on all the wagons. We had three different kinds of escort wagons, all differing slightly, and I think this is a mistake. These wagons should be built to standard specifications, no matter who is the maker; thus all parts would be interchangeable, a prime necessity in a campaign.

All the foreigners were very partial to fair leather equipments, and the British and Germans kept theirs in a beautiful condition. The Japs marched with but little equipment; that is, the weight was not great; but they seemed to have all they wanted. The British troops also were lightly loaded, but both of these nations had a coolie for every fighting man, or about that proportion. The Russians carried little, a rough blanket in a roll, the ends of which were tied together and stuck in their soup cans. A wooden water bottle and a canvas haversack completed their outfit. The French and Italians had very heavy packs. The Germans were heavily loaded; seemed to have a bolt and a pouch for everything from a pair of boots to a meerscham pipe. I only saw them marching on the roads, but feel certain that if they went into action they would either have to strip and run the risk of losing their packs or else develop powers of endurance that men of no other nation possess. In the matter of dress, our men are very sensibly clothed in comparison with the others, especially in the matter of foot and head gear. Our blue flannel shirts excited admiration.

The Japs limped in heavy, stiff brogans, which they wore apparently for the same reason a plantation negro wears shoes on Sunday for show, as they moved around barefoot or in straw sandals with ease and comfort. All the armies except the American reveled in color and gold lace on their winter uniforms, and, although it is striking, it's a nuisance, and requires much labor and care to keep it presentable. Altogether the American force was better fed, both in quantity and quality of the ration, better clothed, and for the winter especially so, and had the best transportation, newspaper correspondents to the contrary notwithstanding. Where the Americans fell down in the eyes of the foreigners was in military appearance. Our men were slouchy in dress and rambled about clothed or half clothed or dressed any old way that their fancy dictated, but this was true of our officers also, I am sorry to say.

We seemed to lack a proper pride in our personal appearance. The foreigners thought this go-as-you-please manner was due to lax discipline, whereas it's a national characteristic, though a bad one and one easy of correction if the proper means be applied. Let the officers appear neat and uniformly clothed at all times and the enlisted man will quickly follow. This particular feature has been rampant in our Army since '98, and does not seem to improve at all. But the American's arms were always clean and in good order, and he can shoot and take care of himself better than his more neatly dressed brothers-in-arms, and he was animated by a spirit of humanity and regard for the rights of others that was in marked contrast to the actions of these same presumably disciplined troops. After all, these things are the true test of true discipline and not perfect alignment and polished buttons. But both could go hand in hand.

Regarding the feeling existing among the fractions of this cosmopolitan force, it was amusing and instructive to see the cordial dislikes and hatred of the different nations for each other. Of course, all official relations were nice and diplomatically cordial, but that sort of intercourse means nothing. The true feeling came out in the intercourse, or rather lack of intercourse of the different forces. The Jap was smiling and polite to all and in evidence in all the camps, especially the British and American. The Russian flocked by himself and did not even seem to care for his friends the French. The British and American troops were always together and constantly in each other's camps. The German kept to himself and the Frenchman also, except when he was in the Russian camps. None of them were visitors to any great extent in the English-speaking camps (except the Japs), nor were they welcomed by the troops when they did come. The British were, in fact, the only real friends we had, and the only ones who were willing to help us if we needed help, and, of course, we returned with interest their courtesy and kindness. The Jap was pleasant and smiling and that was all—he just simply smiled; he smiled on the Russian as he smiled on the American, and if he had any thoughts he kept them private somewhere in his little round head.

Very respectfully,

THOS. FRANKLIN.

Captain, A. C. S., U. S. V., and 1st Lieut., 23d Inf.

One of the pleasantest impressions upon the Cuban commission made by the public men met in Washington was by Secretary Root, of whom Senor Capote, president of the delegation, said: "We have been much impressed with his ability as a lawyer and diplomat. He has been attentive and patient in his explanations, and it is certainly due to his careful and close study of Cuban conditions that he has been able to enlighten the commission on the subjects talked about."

Upon the return of Rear Admiral Schley to this country, he will be placed on waiting orders and allowed to remain at his home until the date of his retirement from active service next October. Admiral Schley had desired duty of some nature in Washington until his retirement, but the Navy Department decided to let him have a much needed rest until he finally leaves active service.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

There is a growing opinion among the leading Cubans that the report of the commissioners who visited Washington and consulted with President McKinley and Secretary Root will result in the acceptance of the Platt amendment. The commissioners completed their work at Washington on April 27 and left that day for New York, General Wood also leaving the capital the same day. The President told the delegates that he could not discuss the question of the economic relations between the two countries until the political status had been determined.

The report was presented to the convention on May 7, the commission having returned to Havana on May 5. It said that the United States would not intervene unless Cuba were attacked by a foreign power, or unless conditions existed there like those under Spanish rule. The places desired for coaling stations by the United States are Capes Maisi and San Antonio and another point commanding the Gulf of Mexico. The United States would not interfere in local government. The report made a good impression.

The Havana "Post" of April 30 said: "A general reading of the news of the newspapers from the interior shows that the masses of the Cuban people in the country districts have the vaguest idea of what the Platt amendment is. They were at first led to believe, by the extravagant talk of the cheap politicians, that there was something full of fearful consequences to Cuba in that measure; that there was a deep laid plan to make slaves of them. They have been greatly disabused of that idea lately, as the result of the work of the wisest of the citizens and the best class of newspapers has had its effect, and they no longer regard McKinley as such a bugaboo."

The regular monthly meeting of the Army and Navy Chapter, D. A. R., will be held at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., on Monday, May 13, at 4.30 p. m. Annual reports will be read and the annual election of officers will occur. It is hoped there will be a large attendance of the members.

PERSONALS.

Dr. A. S. Oberly, U. S. N., has left Easton, Pa., for Avon, Conn.

Lieut. L. R. Chester, U. S. N., is at Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gen. A. J. Perry, U. S. A., has left Washington for a visit to Augusta, Ga.

The address of Dr. W. C. Shannon, U. S. A., is now Oakland Farm, Elkhorn, Neb.

Major C. A. P. Hatfield, U. S. A., has arrived at Fort Porter, Buffalo for duty from Cuba.

Capt. Jas. Davison, U. S. A., has left New York City for Passaic, N. J., where he is located at 122 Park place.

Lieut. Col. W. H. McLaughlin, U. S. A., is at 11 West 32d street, New York City, from Washington, D. C.

Lieut. R. S. Wells, 8th U. S. Cav., has changed station from Guantanamo, Cuba, to the Palace, Havana, Cuba.

Mrs. Van Vliet left Washington, D. C., on May 4, with Dr. F. C. Van Vliet, for Shrewsbury, N. J., where she will pass the summer.

Mrs. Card entertained this week at a tea in honor of her niece, Mrs. Luke Rockwell Crozier, at her home on N street, N. W., Washington.

Mrs. and Miss Dodd, wife and daughter of Captain Dodd, U. S. A., have returned to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., from a visit to Washington, D. C.

Miss Amelia Craig will leave Washington, D. C., in June to visit her sister, Mrs. Hawkins, wife of General Hawkins, U. S. A., at Indianapolis, Ind.

General Sinclair, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sinclair, who have passed the winter at the Bancroft, Washington, D. C., will pass the month of June at Bedford, Pa.

Gen. Alex. J. Perry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Perry have returned to their home in Washington, D. C., from Augusta, Ga., where they passed the winter.

Miss Mary Heintzelman, who passed the winter in Philadelphia, is now at 1140 Connecticut avenue, Washington, where she will pass the month of May.

Mrs. Dimmick, wife of Lieut. Col. E. D. Dimmick, 2d U. S. Cav., is stopping at 103 W. 48th street, New York City. Her husband sailed for Cuba May 10.

Lieut. Herman A. Sievert, 4th Cav., quartermaster on the transport Oopack, says the Manila "American" is a very popular and efficient officer. He possesses in an eminent degree the good will and esteem of officers and men of the Oopack.

Mrs. and Miss Margaret Stirling, wife and daughter of Capt. Yates Stirling, U. S. N., have returned from Porto Rico, where they passed the winter, to their home in Baltimore, Md. Miss Nellie Stirling remained with her father in Porto Rico.

Miss Julia Scott, daughter of Major D. M. Scott, U. S. A., and Mrs. Scott left Washington, D. C., on April 22 for her home in Coburg, Can., where she will pass the summer. Miss Scott has been visiting her brother, W. L. Scott, and his family at Garrett Park, Md.

Mrs. Flagler, widow of the late General Flagler, U. S. A., has returned to her home in Washington, D. C., from a short visit to her son, Captain Flagler, U. S. A., at Porto Rico. The marriage of Miss Flagler will take place June 12 in Washington, D. C., at the home of her mother.

Mrs. Henry F. Clarke has as her guest Mrs. Joseph Clarke, wife of Dr. Joseph Clarke, U. S. A. Dr. Clarke is still in the Philippines. Early in June Mrs. Henry F. Clarke will sail for Europe, where she will pass the summer. Miss Mae Jones will visit relatives in Winchester, Va.

Capt. L. H. Beach, U. S. A., and Mrs. Beach entertained at a musicale and dinner on May 7 at their home in Washington, D. C. Among their guests were General and Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Audenrold, General Gillespie and others. Captain and Mrs. Beach will pass the summer at Newport, R. I.

Rear Admiral Hichborn, U. S. N., and Mrs. Hichborn will pass the summer at Atlantic City, N. J. Their daughter, Miss Martha Hichborn, and Mr. James G. Blaine will be married on June 4 at their home in N street, N. W., Washington, and will sail immediately for Europe, but will return before the end of the season and visit Mrs. Blaine at Bar Harbor, Me.

Mrs. Card, wife of Gen. B. C. Card, U. S. A., has had as her guest her niece, Mrs. Crozier. The latter was formerly Miss Lulu Rockwell, daughter of Colonel Rockwell, U. S. A. Mrs. Crozier has gone to visit friends in Philadelphia, and will return in June to her home in Paris, France, where Colonel and Mrs. Rockwell now reside.

PERSONAL.

Col. C. W. Foster, U. S. A., and Mrs. Foster arrived in New York May 3 from a trip abroad.

Major C. G. Starr, 25th U. S. Inf., on board duty in New York, is residing at 114 Madison avenue.

Gen. John W. Barlow, U. S. A., retired, will continue his residence, for the present, in New York City.

Capt. J. G. Harbord, 11th Cav., a recent arrival at Fort Myer, Va., left there this week on a month's leave.

Medical Director A. L. Gihon, U. S. N., sailed, May 4, from New York, for Europe on the steamer Potsdam.

Surgeon Clement Biddle, U. S. N., it is announced, has secured a divorce from his wife, Palma Morris Biddle.

Major Chas. B. Hall, 2d Inf., returned to West Point, N. Y., this week from a pleasant visit to Indiana and Ohio.

Lieut. Philip R. Ward, Art. Corps, lately visiting relatives in Washington, D. C., rejoined at Fort Riley, Kan., this week.

Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N., and Mrs. Luce arrived in New York May 6 from a pleasant visit to Porto Rico.

Lieut. Ralph H. Parker, 11th Cav., a recent addition to the regiment, has entered upon duty with Troop G, at Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. E. C. Brooks, 11th Cav., under recent orders changes base from Cuba to Fort Myer, Va., for duty with his regiment.

Capt. J. A. Lundeen, Art. Corps, rejoined at Fort Greble, R. I., early in the week from a pleasant visit to New Bedford, Mass.

Capt. M. G. Zalinski, Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. A., recently granted a sick leave for two months, is at present in New York City.

Charles V. Richardson, a Hawaiian, has been nominated for the West Point cadetship for which Joseph Aca failed to pass the examination.

Lieut. John Cocke, U. S. Cavalry, a recent appointment from the ranks, left Fort Hancock, N. J., this week on a short leave before joining a regiment.

The gunboat Bancroft has arrived at the Boston Navy Yard and will be put out of commission as soon as her stores and battery can be landed and the ship inspected.

Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Art. Corps, recently in New York, visiting his father Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., is now on duty at Fort Strong, Boston Harbor, Mass.

Lieut. Malcolm Young, Art. Corps, a recent arrival at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., from Key West Barracks, Fla., has left again for a few weeks for the benefit of his health.

Col. Chas. C. Byrne, U. S. A., and Mrs. Byrne sailed from New York for London, England, May 4 on the steamer Minnehaha. They expect to return in the autumn.

Among those who will review the "Road Drivers' Association" in New York on May 11 is Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and after the parade he will be the guest of the Association.

Lieut. Russell P. Reeder, recently transferred to the Artillery Corps from the 1st Infantry, has been assigned to the 16th Battery of Field Artillery at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Mrs. Thompson, wife of Capt. J. T. Thompson, Ordnance Department, stationed at Springfield, Mass., recently arrived in Havana, Cuba, on a visit to her brother, Broadwell Hagans.

Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U. S. N., will sail on the St. Louis, from New York, on May 15, for a visit to London and Scotland. He will return to the United States in October next.

Major Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., who has been recently stopping at the Hotel Chamberlain, Fort Monroe, Va., is a recent visitor in Washington, D. C., where he has many old friends.

Capt. J. W. L. Phillips, 27th U. S. Inf., after a pleasant tour at Governors Island, New York, left there this week for Plattsburg Barracks, to assist in the organization of his regiment.

Capt. H. S. Whipple, of the Cavalry, on duty in the Pay Department, was expected to leave Washington, D. C., this week for Denver, Colo., his new station, where he will meet old friends.

Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 25th U. S. Inf., who has returned from the Philippines on a two months' leave of absence, after a sojourn of two years' in those islands, will spend his leave with his family, at 554 Massachusetts avenue, Boston, Mass.

Cadet A. M. Thackara, of the Naval Academy, whose father is U. S. Consul at Havre, France, has returned from a visit there, where he went to have his eyes operated on by a specialist. He is a grandson of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A.

Capt. J. C. Bush and Herman C. Schumm and Lieut. E. Canfield, Jr., of Fort Adams, R. I., have been constituted a board to determine the areas within which targets may be placed for target practice for each separate group of guns at that post.

Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, is now in the active performance of the active duties of the position, his assumption of which was somewhat delayed by the illness and recent death of his mother at Mt. St. Vincent-on-Hudson, New York.

One of Detroit's fashionable weddings of the season was that on May 2 of Capt. Frederick Moulton Alger, second son of Gen. Russell A. Alger, former Secretary of War, to Miss Laura Eldridge Swift. The married couple have gone to Europe to spend the summer.

Capt. J. P. Wisser and his company of Coast Artillery leave Fort Monroe, Va., in a few days for a pleasant tour of duty at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, which will last until the end of September next. The company will encamp near the Government Building.

The following officers have been ordered to join the U. S. S. Alert, at Mare Island, Cal., this week: Comdr. C. P. Perkins, Lieut. J. H. Hetherington, executive; Lieut. C. M. Stone, navigator; Ensigns T. A. Kearney, D. S. Mahony, O. G. Murfin, L. M. Overstreet, G. C. Sweet, Asst. Surg. S. S. Rodman, P. A. Paymaster F. K. Perkins, Chaplain J. B. Frazier and Pay Clerk S. H. Knowles.

Major Edwin St. J. Greble, A. A. G., U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. William J. Barden, C. E., chief engineer of the city of Havana, and Mr. A. H. Weber, on duty in Cuba, were appointed a board, to meet in the office of the superintendent of the Department of Charities, Havana, May 6, 1901, to examine the proposals submitted for the construction of an electric light plant, a ten-ton ice and refrigerating plant and a boiler plant at the training school at Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba.

Lieut. Comdr. S. A. Staunton, U. S. N., has assumed command of the Yankton, at Key West, Fla.

Lieut. Edward W. Robinson, 23d Inf., was married to Miss Elizabeth May Crowell, of San Francisco, Cal., Thursday, May 2.

Capt. W. T. Wilder, 11th Inf., lately on recruiting duty at the Phoenix Building, St. Paul, is now on similar duty at Duluth, Minn.

Capt. Marcus D. Cronin, 25th U. S. Inf., lately from the Philippines, and visiting in Boston, Mass., is now on duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. A., and family, including his son, George F. Lee, late lieutenant, 39th, U. S. V., left Omaha May 7 for their home in Virginia.

Mr. Philip G. Mumford and his bride, daughter of Brig. Gen. G. W. Davis, U. S. A., arrived in New York May 6 from Porto Rico, on their wedding tour.

Since Funston brought Aguinaldo out of the bush, the latter has become an enthusiastic American. He may yet celebrate McKinley's birthday.—Havana "Post."

Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Southerland, U. S. N., was in New York City on May 7, to make an inspection of the 1st Battalion of Naval Militia, at the request of Governor Odell.

It seems pretty well settled now that Gen. Eugene A. Carr, U. S. A., retired, residing at Albuquerque, N. M., will be appointed director general of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Brig. Gen. William Ladow, U. S. A., was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Theosophical Society in America at its fifteenth annual convention, held on April 28 in Indianapolis, Ind.

Gen. W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., looking hale and hearty, visited at Governors Island this week. He was on duty there some years ago, and is remembered with pleasure by several residents still there.

Major J. W. Dawes, additional paymaster, arrived in New York this week from Cuba, and after reporting to Major General Brooke, at Governors Island, entered upon duty at the Army Building, New York.

Army officers lately registering in New York were Capt. A. S. Cummins, Col. F. S. Dodge, Gen. G. S. Carpenter, Major J. W. Dawes, Capt. C. P. Echols, Capt. M. D. Cronin, Grand Hotel; Col. G. L. Andrews, Col. De Lancey Floyd-Jones, Murray Hill.

Anticipated changes of prominent officers on duty at Manila are foreshadowed by the order, this week, relieving, about July 1, Brig. Gen. Thos. H. Barry, Lieutenant Colonel and A. A. G., and ordering him to return home. His future assignment is not yet announced.

Col. W. P. Hall, A. A. G., after a brief but pleasant tour of duty in Chicago, will soon leave for San Francisco, en route to Manila for duty on the staff of the commanding general, Division of the Philippines.

Capt. Benjamin F. Montgomery, Signal Corps, U. S. A., recently appointed from the Volunteer Service and directed to "remain on duty in the District of Columbia until further orders," will continue his services at the Executive Mansion, otherwise the White House.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., informally organized at Governors Island, May 9, the board for the examination of candidates for commissions. The other members of the board, Colonel Woodruff, Majors Corbuser and Starr, Captain Dean and Lieutenant Williams, were present.

Capt. C. J. Train, U. S. N., was relieved from command of the U. S. S. Massachusetts at New York, off Tompkinsville, May 2, by Capt. Henry N. Manney, formerly equipment officer at the Navy Yard, New York. Captain Train left for Washington, to assume his duties as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey.

Among the prominent personages at the progressive euchre party held at the Majestic, New York, on the evening of May 4, in aid of the fund for the Jefferson Davis Monument, to be erected soon in Richmond, Va., were Mrs. Davis, widow of the Confederate President, and Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., who joined in the occasion with zest and enthusiasm.

Benjamin O. Davis, of the District of Columbia, who has just been appointed a second lieutenant in the Army and assigned to the 10th Cavalry, is a son of Mr. Davis, messenger in the office of the Secretary of Interior. He was born in Washington and was graduated from the colored High School. His success reflects credit upon himself and the colored schools of the District, in which he received his elementary education.

Speaking of the training station at Newport, R. I., an apprentice, writing us on May 6, says: "This place is all right, and we have a fine lot of officers, especially Capt. J. J. Hunker, who always likes to see the apprentice enjoying himself, and who looks after us as a father would, and we certainly do appreciate his kindness. We are anxious to get away on a cruise, however,—and hope to soon,—and feel somewhat disheartened that we have to wait so long before a vessel is sent here to give us a chance for sea service."

Lieut. Gustav Kaemmerling, U. S. N., who was on the Olympia with Dewey at the battle of Manila Bay, and is now on Government duty at the works of the Fore River Engine Company, described, at the dinner of the Beacon Society, Boston, on April 27 last, the "New Navy." He explained, with a touch of humor, that one reason for his acceptance of the society's invitation to describe the growth of the new Navy was the fact that this was the first time in three years that anybody had asked him to talk of anything but the Spanish war, and the change seemed good to him.

On the departure of Lieut. C. C. Carter from Cuba on April 23, for service with his Battery in the States, the Havana "Post" said: "Lieutenant Carter has been on duty in Cuba ever since the army of occupation arrived, and has always been in charge of some of the most important details in connection with the administration. He received a most important detail under General Ludlow, and General Wood gave him a desk at the palace. General Wood had the utmost confidence in his ability. He was exceedingly popular in military and social circles and his departure is universally regretted."

Capt. W. F. Creary, U. S. A., recently promoted from first lieutenant, is a son of major W. E. Creary, paymaster, U. S. A., who was stationed at Salt Lake, Utah, about eight years ago, writes a correspondent in that city. Capt. Creary is a native of Washington, D. C., and has chosen Utah as his adopted State. He was through the Cuban war a second lieutenant and in command of his company, was brevetted for bravery in the battles of July 1, 2, 3, 10 and 11, 1898, in front of Santiago de Cuba, and subsequent operations, displaying gallantry and efficiency throughout. He is regimental commissary of the 12th Infantry, stationed in the Philippines, and expects to return to the States with his regiment in less than a year.

Comdr. A. B. Speyers, U. S. N., has been ordered to duty at Cavite, P. I., and will sail from San Francisco for Manila May 21.

Lieut. John F. Hubbard, U. S. N., entertained a party of friends on the U. S. S. Constellation, at Newport, R. I., at dinner on May 2.

The Manila newspapers, on the departure of Gen. J. M. Bell for the States, said that Mrs. Bell would remain in Manila and later probably visit China and Japan.

The engagement of Miss Gail Cass Zugschwert, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. A. Zugschwert, of Findlay, Ohio, to Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, of the 2d U. S. Cav., is announced.

Capt. H. W. Wheeler, 5th U. S. Cav., who arrived in New York recently, from Alibonito, Porto Rico, is now in Montgomery, Va., which will be his address until July 1, after which he will be on duty at Fort Apache, Ariz.

Recent reports from the Yankton are to the effect that Comdr. G. L. Dyer, U. S. N., commanding that vessel, has been condemned by medical survey, and will return to the United States as soon as the vessel arrives at Key West, Fla.

That popular officer of the National Guard, New York, and member of Congress, Dr. Nelson Herrick Henry, surgeon on the staff of General Roe, of New York, was married April 30, at 20 West Eighth street, New York, to Miss Sara L. Rodgers-Sloan. It was a quiet wedding, only intimate friends being present.

Former Assistant Secretary of War George D. Meiklejohn and others in the West have formed a company to develop the oil and coal mineral resources in a tract of several thousand acres near Sioux City. The land lies south of Dakota City, in Mark Township, Dakota County, and is largely in the bluffs.

Mrs. Olivia Worden Busbee, daughter of the late Rear Admiral John L. Worden, U. S. N., was married May 2, in Grace Church Chantry, New York City, to Mr. Thomas A. Hammond, of Butte, Montana, son of the late Gen. John Hammond. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Daniel T. Worden.

The officers of the Navy and the Training Station, and War College, Newport, R. I., gave a charming dance on the evening of May 2. Seventy-five couples took part in the cotillon, led by Lieut. James H. Reid, dancing with Mrs. Hunker, wife of Capt. J. J. Hunker. The guests were received by Mrs. French E. Chadwick, Mrs. J. J. Hunker, Mrs. Thomas J. Cowie, Mrs. John M. Orchard and Mrs. James B. Murdock.

At the first anniversary celebration of the Army Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, held May 5 at the West End Collegiate Church, New York, addresses were made by the secretaries of the various branches, as well as by Lieutenant Colonel Hermieux, of the Swiss Army, and Captain Gatchell, Art. Corps, U. S. A. Much regret was expressed that Major Gen. J. R. Brooke, who was expected to be the principal speaker of the evening, was unable to attend.

A correspondent of the London "Times" calls attention to the handbook upon the laws and usages of war at sea, prepared by Capt. Charles H. Stockton, U. S. N., under direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and suggests that a similar publication would be found useful in the British Navy. On many points the rules as laid down by Captain Stockton are consistent with British opinion, but there are some articles which depart from views held in England.

Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, was in Richmond, Va., last week on a tour of inspection of the W. R. Trigg Company's Works, with an eye to future Government work in preparing coaling station outfits. The Admiral is desirous of ascertaining the precise condition of the various shops and plants of the country, in view of the necessity for large and prompt orders in case of war with any foreign power.

Lieut. Harry G. Bishop, Art. Corps, long chief of the bureau of licenses in Manila, left that city recently for Iloilo, to do duty there. As a token of their esteem and mark of regret at his leaving, the employees of the license department presented their former chief with a handsome silver tea service and a match case, with two group photographs of the entire staff. Lieutenant Bishop has received other testimonials of his popularity in the shape of useful presents from the sub-departments of the Matadero, markets, etc.

Mrs. Mary Grant Cramer, the youngest and one of the two living sisters of the late Gen. U. S. Grant, in company with a friend, recently visited the General Grant Cabin in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pa., and was so indignant at its desecration that she is now making an effort to have the patriotic societies secure protection for the historic structure. Mrs. Cramer says gashes have been cut out by the souvenir mutilators. In the face of this apparent neglect by the Park Commissioners, Mrs. Cramer decided to appeal to the patriotic societies dominated by women. Mrs. Cramer, who was the wife of the late M. J. Cramer, United States Minister to Denmark and Switzerland, lives in East Orange, N. J. She is the youngest surviving sister of General Grant, and in manner and speech, it is said, has many characteristics of her distinguished brother.

Mrs. A. V. Kautz, widow of General Kautz, U. S. A., who was in command of the Department of Arizona and New Mexico, with headquarters at Fort Whipple, some twenty years ago, is again in Prescott, accompanied by her two daughters and Miss Harriet Hudson. As owners of the Gopher and Little Treasure mines, adjoining the McCabe, which was sold recently for \$750,000, Mrs. Kautz was in Prescott to consider the sale of her gold mines in the Big Bug district to a rich Eastern syndicate. Mrs. Kautz has just returned from a trip to Phenix, where she visited all the many points of interest, including the Indian school and the Pima and Maricopa reservations. Mrs. Kautz expressed her surprise at the rapid strides that civilization has made in that part of the country during the past two decades.

The following is a list of General Officers of the United States Army, in order of seniority, with date of commission: Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, June 6, 1900; Major Gen. John R. Brooke, May 22, 1897; Elwell S. Otis, June 16, 1900; Samuel B. M. Young, Feb. 2, 1901; Adna R. Chaffee, Feb. 4, 1901; Arthur MacArthur, Feb. 5, 1901; Lloyd Wheaton, March 30, 1901; Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, May 26, 1897; Henry C. Merriam, June 30, 1897; William Ludlow, Jan. 21, 1900; John C. Bates, Feb. 2, 1901; Geo. W. Davis, Feb. 2, 1901; Samuel S. Sumner, Feb. 4, 1901; Leonard Wood, Feb. 4, 1901; Robert H. Hall, Feb. 5, 1901; Robert P. Hughes, Feb. 5, 1901; Geo. M. Randall, Feb. 6, 1901; William A. Kobbé, Feb. 6, 1901; Frederick D. Grant, Feb. 18, 1901; J. Franklin Bell, Feb. 19, 1901; Jacob H. Smith, March 30, 1901; Frederick Funston, April 1, 1901. A previous list, recently published, omitted the names of Wheaton and Smith.

geon by the medical officer commanding the detachment. From those thus recommended acting stewards will be detailed after passing the required examination. These examinations will be conducted by a board composed of three commissioned medical officers of the station at which the applicant may be serving, or of such a number of medical officers less than three as may be present, and if no medical officer is there on duty the candidate will be sent for examination to the nearest station provided with such an officer. The report of the board will be forwarded direct to the Surgeon General or the chief surgeon. Hospital stewards are furnished with a warrant signed by the Surgeon General, and acting hospital stewards with a warrant signed by the Surgeon General or by a division or department chief surgeon.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G., Major Gen., U. S. A.

CIRCULAR, MARCH 25, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes an opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army and the decision of the Secretary of War thereon. The substance of this opinion, dated Feb. 25, 1901, is given in the syllabus, which is as follows:

"In raising the Volunteer troops of the Civil War and of 1898 there were three parties to the act—the individual, the State and the United States. Acceptance by the United States completed the act.

"Officers were accepted in the grades to which they were appointed, and the well-established method of accepting them was by muster in.

"When after a regiment had been mustered in a vacancy in an office occurred and an appointment to it was to be made, by promotion or otherwise, the concurrence of the United States was essential, and this concurrence was again evidenced by a muster in. A former muster in related to the appointment then made; it could not possibly cover a subsequent appointment to another office."

The views set forth by the Judge Advocate General of the Army in the foregoing communication are concurred in, and in future the practice of the War Department will be governed thereby.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

G. O. 10, MAY 2, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Capt. Edward H. Plummer, 10th Inf., is appointed and announced as aid-de-camp to the Major General commanding.

G. O. 9, APRIL 26, DEPT. COLO.

1st Lieut. Charles McK. Saltzman, 9th Cav., having accepted an appointment as captain in the Signal Corps, U. S. A., is relieved from further duty as aid-de-camp to the undersigned.

H. C. MERRIAM,
Brigadier General, U. S. A., Commanding.

G. O. 21, MARCH 13, DEPT. VISAYAS.

The following changes and appointments of collectors of internal revenue are announced: 2d District—1st Lieut. F. S. Young, 4th Inf., to be collector for the 2d District, Dept. of the Visayas, vice 1st Lieut. Amos H. Martin, 19th Inf., relieved; 4th District—2d Lieut. H. A. Hanigan, 6th Inf., to be collector at Colasi, Panay, vice 2d Lieut. George I. Feeter, 19th Inf., relieved.

G. O. 23, MARCH 15, DEPT. VISAYAS.

The following appointment of collector of internal revenue is announced: 2d District—Capt. James L. Malley, 4th Inf., to be collector at Balamban, Cebu, P. I.

CIRCULAR 5, APRIL 27, DEPARTMENT CUBA.

Publishes instructions relative to precautions to be taken against yellow fever.

G. O. 4, APRIL 24, DEPT. SANTIAGO.

1st Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead, 7th Cav., is appointed and announced aide-de-camp to the brigadier general commanding the District of Santiago.

TRANSPORTATION IN KIND FOR OFFICERS.

CIRCULAR 9, MAY 8, DEPT. EAST.

The following brief of correspondence and decision on the subject of providing transportation in kind for officers on recruiting service is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

March 7, 1901.—Inquiry is made by 1st Lieut. A. S. Fleming, Art. Corps, U. S. A., on recruiting service in Louisville, Ky., as to whether, in visiting points off railroad lines on recruiting duty, transportation in kind can be issued over that or any other part of such journey.

March 18, 1901.—In indorsement of the A. G. O. it is stated that it is important that the canvass for recruiting reach all quarters, and the adjutant general recommends that authority be given for the issue of transportation in kind to the officer making such trips, to cover the part of the journey beyond railroad lines and other points of the journey, if desired.

March 22, 1901.—Question submitted by quartermaster general to paymaster general whether the Quartermaster's Department can, under the law, authorize hire of transportation in kind for officers on recruiting service between points not connected by railroad, or whether the officers should provide their own transportation, and compute the distance so traveled and draw mileage for same.

March 25, 1901.—Paymaster general called attention to the provisions of the act of March 2, 1901, that transportation requests may be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department to officers who desire it for the entire journey, exclusive of sleeping and parlor-car accommodations, three (3) cents per mile therefor to be deducted on the officer's mileage accounts.

March 30, 1901.—Submitted to the Secretary of War by the quartermaster general for decision as to whether the Quartermaster's Department may pay for vehicles hired by an officer for such trips, or if the officer shall proceed under the mileage law and be paid 7 cents per mile for all such travel.

April 11, 1901.—The judge advocate general, to whom the matter was referred, returns the papers to the Secretary of War with the opinion "that there is nothing in existing laws to prevent the Quartermaster's Department furnishing transportation in kind for an officer traveling on duty without troops."

April 25, 1901.—The paper is returned to the quartermaster general by the Assistant Secretary of War, concurring in the views of the judge advocate general.

By command of Major Gen. Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN, Assistant Adjutant General.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

Quartermaster's Department.

Harry B. Chamberlin, of Vermont (captain and A. Q. M., Vols.), to be quartermaster with the rank of captain from Feb. 2, 1901.

Clyde D. V. Hunt, of Vermont (late major, 27th Vol. Inf.), to be quartermaster with the rank of captain from Feb. 2, 1901.

Pay Department.

To be paymaster with the rank of captain: Bradner D. Slaughter, of Neb. (major and additional paymaster, Vols.), Feb. 8, 1901.

Signal Corps.

Leonard D. Wildman, of Conn. (1st lieutenant and signal officer, Vols.), to be captain, Signal Corps, Feb. 2, 1901.

To be first lieutenants, Signal Corps, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901: Walter L. Clarke, Basil O. Senior, Charles B. Rogan, Jr., and Henry L. Hathaway.

Chaplains.

To be chaplains, U. S. Army: Rev. Albert J. Bader, of New York (late chaplain 12th New York Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy, and Rev. William Colbert, of Minn. (late chaplain, 14th Minn. Vols.), Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Henry Jackson, 5th Cav., to be colonel, April

29, 1901, vice Davis, 3d Cav., retired from active service.

Infantry Arm.
Corp. Albert L. Jassman, Co. L, 21st Inf., to be second lieutenant Feb. 2, 1901.

VOLUNTEER ARMY.

To be surgeons of Vols. with the rank of major: Capt. Isaac W. Brewer, assistant surgeon, Vols., May 7, 1901, original vacancy; Capt. George P. Peed, assistant surgeon, Vols., May 7, 1901, original vacancy; William L. Whittington, of Mo. (contract surgeon, U. S. A.), May 7, 1901, original vacancy; William D. Bell, of New York (late major and surgeon, 71st N. Y. Vols.), May 7, 1901, original vacancy, and Lawrence C. Carr, of Ohio (major and brigade surgeon of Vols.), May 7, 1901, original vacancy.

To be assistant surgeons of Vols. with the rank of captain: Edward D. Sinks, of Ohio (late assistant surgeon, 37th Vol. Inf.), May 7, 1901, vice Brewer, promoted; Abraham D. Williams, of Fla. (contract surgeon, U. S. A.), vice Peed, promoted; Fred W. Palmer, of Mich. (acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A.), May 4, 1901; H. Brookman Wilkinson, of Ala. (late captain and assistant surgeon, 34th Vol. Inf.), May 4, 1901.

Signal Corps.

1st Class Sergt. John C. Wessels, Signal Corps, U. S. A., to be signal officer of Vols. with rank of first lieutenant, May 7, 1901, vice Mitchell, vacated by appointment in Signal Corps, U. S. A.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. James F. Smith, U. S. V., is honorably discharged, to take effect June 30, 1901.
Brig. Gen. John C. Merriam, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the Colorado and Missouri, will proceed to the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, at Omaha, and return to Denver. (April 25, D. Cal.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. William P. Hall, A. A. G., is relieved from duty as adjutant general of the Department of the Lakes, and will proceed to Manila, not later than July 1, 1901, for duty as adjutant general of that division, to relieve Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U. S. V. (lieut. col. A. A. G., U. S. A.), who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. May 6, H. Q. A.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Frank B. McKenna, inspector general, U. S. V. (captain, 28th U. S. Inf.), is assigned to temporary duty at Chicago. (May 2, D. L.)

Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., will proceed to the South Dakota Agricultural College, Brookings, S. D.; the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., and the University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D., and make an inspection of the arms and other Government property. (April 23, D. L.)

The following named officers are designated for duty in the Philippine Islands: Major Frederick A. Smith, U. S. Inf., inspector general; Major Ramsay D. Potts, Art. Corps, inspector general; Major Joseph H. Dorst, U. S. Cav., inspector general; Major Hobart K. Bailey, U. S. Inf., inspector general. Major Potts will proceed to Manila, Philippine Islands, and report in person to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty. (May 7, H. Q. A.)

Major Alfred Reynolds, U. S. Inf., inspector general, to St. Paul, Minn., for duty as inspector general of that department. (May 7, H. Q. A.)

Major James A. Irons, U. S. Inf., inspector general, will proceed to Denver, Colo., for duty as inspector general. (May 7, H. Q. A.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect April 26, 1901, is granted Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Judge Advocate, U. S. A. (April 25, D. L.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Robert H. Rolfe, Q. M., is discharged by the Secretary of War as major, inspector general, U. S. V., only, to take effect May 3, 1901. (May 3, H. Q. A.)
Capt. Bertram T. Clayton, Q. M., U. S. A., will proceed at once to San Francisco, Cal., for duty on the transport Lawton. (May 1, D. L.)

Capt. Theodore Sternberg, Q. M., is honorably discharged as major, additional paymaster, U. S. V., only, to take effect May 6, 1901. (May 6, H. Q. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Julius N. Kilian, commissary, recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kansas, for duty as commissary. (May 4, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William L. Geary, C. S., recently appointed. (May 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about May 20, 1901, is granted Lieut. Col. Abiel L. Smith, deputy commissary general, U. S. A. (May 6, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles P. Stivers, C. S., is honorably discharged as major, 31st Inf., U. S. V., to take effect May 6, 1901. (May 6, H. Q. A.)

The following named commissaries, recently appointed, will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty in the subsistence department in that division: Capt. Charles P. Stivers and Capt. William Elliott. (May 6, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William H. Hart, C. S., will proceed via Washington to Chicago, Ill., for temporary duty as chief commissary of that department during the absence of Lieut. Col. Abiel L. Smith, deputy commissary general. (May 6, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. James Bourke, U. S. A., to Sara, Panay; A. A. Surg. Thomas C. McSwain, to Dao, Capiz Province, Panay. (March 9, D. V.)

A. A. Surg. Howard H. Bailey will report for duty to the C. O. Iloilo, P. I. (March 13, D. V.)

A. A. Surg. Irah J. Ransbottom, to Dumanjug, Cebu, to relieve Capt. E. S. Woodson, assistant surgeon, who will proceed to Bacolod, Negros, for duty. (March 13, D. V.)

Capt. Samuel D. Huntington, assistant surgeon, is assigned to duty at Jaro, Panay. (March 13, D. V.)

A. A. Surg. W. H. Tefft, to Cabatuan, Panay, to relieve Capt. F. A. Washburn, assistant surgeon, 26th Inf.; A. Surg. E. C. Shattuck, to Ormoc, Leyte. (March 4, D. V.)

A. A. Surg. J. A. Escobar, to proceed to Danao, Cebu, to relieve A. Surg. H. M. Cohen, who will proceed to Cebu, Cebu, for duty. (March 4, D. V.)

Hosp. Steward Ira E. Gates, to Cebu for duty. (March 5, D. V.)

The retirement from active service of Col. Charles I. Wilson, assistant paymaster general, U. S. A., is announced. (May 3, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Paul C. Hutton, assistant surgeon, U. S. A. (May 2, D. L.)

Capt. Roger P. Ames, assistant surgeon, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (May 3, H. Q. A.)

Actg. Hosp. Steward William F. Volandt, to the Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty. (May 4, H. Q. A.)

Actg. Hosp. Steward Charles K. Metcalf, Hospital Corps, is transferred to Fort Myer, Va. (May 4, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William H. Block, assistant surgeon, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila for duty. (May 4, H. Q. A.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect on or about May 10, 1901, is granted Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Girard, deputy surgeon general, U. S. A. (May 4, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. Albert H. Eber, assistant surgeon, U. S. V., is extended fourteen days. (May 4, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. James C. Dougherty will proceed to New York City, N. Y., for transport service duty. (May 4, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Oscar A. Manseau will return to Plattsburg Bks., N. Y. (May 8, H. Q. A.)

Capt. W. H. Winterberg, asst. surg., to temporary duty on the transport Lawton en route to the Philippines. (April 29, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on April 1, is

granted Capt. Frederick H. Sparrenberger, asst. surg., U. S. V. (April 29, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted Major John A. Metzger, surg., no in camp of the 35th Inf., U. S. V., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (April 29, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect May 5, is granted Capt. R. E. Williams, asst. surg. (May 1, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on May 3, is granted Capt. John Carling, asst. surg., U. S. V. (May 1, D. Cal.)

Major Eugene L. Swift, surg., asst. surg., U. S. A., from San Francisco, Cal., to Washington, D. C., for instructions. (May 7, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect May 3, is granted Major Luther B. Grandy, surg., U. S. V. (May 1, D. Cal.)

Capt. John S. Fogg, asst. surg., U. S. V., will report for temporary duty with troops on the army transport Lawton, to sail for the Philippines May 12. Upon arrival at Manila they will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for duty. (April 30, D. Cal.)

Major William Bowen, surg., U. S. V., and Capt. J. M. Wheate, asst. surg., are assigned to temporary duty with troops on the army transport Lawton, to sail for the Philippines May 12. Upon arrival at Manila they will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for duty. (April 30, D. Cal.)

Hos. Steward Charles W. Cramer is assigned to duty at Fort McDowell to relieve Hos. Steward Eugene C. Webb, who will be sent to Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (April 29, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. John F. Jones will proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyo., for duty. (May 6, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. A. B. Smith, U. S. A., is extended five days. (May 6, H. Q. A.)

The following named surgeons, U. S. V., are honorably discharged, to take effect June 30, 1901: Major Herbert W. Gardwell, Major Wilfrid Turnbull, Major William B. Winn, Major Frank H. Titus. (May 7, H. Q. A.)

The retirement from active service, May 7, 1901, of Col. Charles C. Byrne, assistant surgeon general, U. S. A., by operation of law, is announced. (May 7, H. Q. A.)

Contract Dental Surg. Ralph W. Waddell, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (May 7, H. Q. A.)

Major Thomas C. Chalmers, surg., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (April 27, D. Cal.)

The following officers will report to the C. O. of the troop on the transport Lawton, to sail May 12 for the Philippine Islands, for temporary duty during the voyage: Capt. Frank A. E. Disney, asst. surg.; Capt. James W. Madara, asst. surg. (April 30, D. Cal.)

Capt. Percy L. Jones, asst. surg., recently appointed, now at San Francisco, Cal., will report for transportation to Manila. (May 7, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Fred W. Palmer, asst. surg., recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (May 7, H. Q. A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department and paymaster's clerk are ordered: Capt. Herbert S. Whipple, U. S. Cav., paymaster, is relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, and will proceed to Denver, Colo., for duty, to relieve Major Julius G. Sanders, additional paymaster, U. S. V., who will proceed to his home. (May 4, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months and twenty-three days, to take effect May 20, 1901, is granted Lieut. Col. Charles McClure, deputy paymaster general. (May 3, H. Q. A.)

The retirement from active service of Major Joseph W. Wham, paymaster, U. S. A., upon his own application after thirty years' service, is announced. (May 3, H. Q. A.)

Major Herbert M. Lord, additional paymaster, U. S. V. (captain, paymaster, U. S. A.), will report to the chief paymaster, Department of the Lakes, for temporary duty. (May 2, D. L.)

Major James W. Dawes, additional paymaster, having reported, is assigned to duty with station in New York City, and will report to the Chief Paymaster for instructions. (May 8, D. E.)

Major Beecher B. Ray, additional paymaster, U. S. V., will report to the chief paymaster of the department for temporary duty pertaining to the muster out of volunteers, with station in San Francisco, Cal. (April 26, D. Cal.)

The following named paymasters, U. S. A., are honorably discharged as majors, additional paymasters, U. S. V., to take effect May 7, 1901: Capt. Herbert M. Lord, Capt. Otto Becker, Capt. Beecher B. Ray, Capt. Pierre C. Stevens. (May 7, H. Q. A.)

Major James B. Houston, additional paymaster, U. S. V., will return to his proper station at Portland, Ore. (May 7, H. Q. A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The retirement from active service, May 3, 1901, of Brig. Gen. John W. Barlow, C. E., U. S. A., he having served more than forty years, is announced. (May 3, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 3d, is granted Capt. C. A. F. Flagger, C. E., engineer officer of the Department. (May 4, D. E.)

Brigadier Gen. George L. Gillespie, chief of engineers, U. S. A., is detailed as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification appointed by W. D. orders of Oct. 25, 1888. (May 6, H. Q. A.)

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers will report before the examining board at the Army Building, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. James G. Warren, Capt. Edward Burr. (May 7, H. Q. A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for four months, to take effect as soon after July 1, 1901, as practicable, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Major David A. Lyle. (May 6, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Joseph D. Hayes, Fort St. Philip, is transferred to Fort Greble, Rhode Island. (May 6, H. Q. A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

2d Lieut. John T. Sayles, signal officer, U. S. V., is honorably discharged, to take effect May 15, 1901, his services being no longer required. (May 4, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Otto B. Grimm, Signal Officer, U. S. V., now in charge of telegraph construction on the Portage line from Unalaklik to Kaltag, will proceed to Ft. St. Michael to arrange for the further continuation of that work. (Feb. 13, D. Alaska.)

Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps, U. S. A., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty as signal officer. (May 6, H. Q. A.)

3D CAVALRY—COL. H. JACKSON.

2d Lieut. William H. Winters, 3d Cav., is transferred to the 13th Cav. (May 6, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on June 15, 1901, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Otto L. Hein, 3d Cav. (May 7, H. Q. A.)

Col. Henry Jackson, recently promoted from lieut. col., 5th Cav., is assigned to the 3d Cav., to date from April 29, 1901, vice Davis, retired. Col. Jackson will remain on duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., until further orders. (May 6, H. Q. A.)

6TH CAVALRY—COL. T. J. WINT.

2d Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, 6th Cav., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will conduct the first detachment of recruits to be sent from that post to San Francisco and will then join his regiment. (May 7, H. Q. A.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1901, is granted Capt. William H. Paine, 7th Cav. (May 6, H. Q. A.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. J. M. BELL.

Capt. Andrew G. Hammond, 8th Cav., will join his regiment. (May 6, H. Q. A.)

11TH CAVALRY—COL. F. MOORE.

Corp. J. L. Bowden and Pvt. O. D. Denham, E., and Corp. T. E. Love, G, 11th Cav., have been promoted to sergeant.

Pvts. A. S. Clark has been appointed principal musician and W. H. Evans, sergeant band, 11th Cav.

2d Lieut. A. S. Fuger, 11th Cav., is temporarily attached to Troop F for duty. (Fort Myer, May 5.)
Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th Cav. (May 7, H. Q. A.)
Capt. Edward C. Brooks, 11th Cav., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and join his regiment. (May 6, H. Q. A.)

12TH CAVALRY—COL. J. N. WHEELAN.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Major Henry F. Kendall, 12th Cav. (May 6, H. Q. A.)

12TH CAVALRY—COL. J. N. WHEELAN.

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. William J. Nicholson, 12th Cav. (May 4, H. Q. A.)
Leave for 7 days is granted 2d Lieut. Lee Hagood, 12th Cav. (Fort Preble, May 2)

13TH CAVALRY—COL. E. M. HAYES.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Winters, 13th Cav. (May 8, H. Q. A.)
2d Lieut. William H. Winters, 13th Cav., will, upon the completion of his duty as quartermaster on the transport Garonne, proceed to Fort Meade, S. D., and join his regiment. (May 8, H. Q. A.)

14TH CAVALRY—COL. T. C. LEBOW.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. John H. Read, Jr., 14th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. (April 23, D. M.)

The 1st Squadron, 14th Cav., Major Charles M. O'Connor, 14th Cav., commanding, with one officer assigned as squadron adjutant, and not less than one officer to each troop, will proceed by rail, dismounted, from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Fort Riley, Kansas, and there take station until further orders. (April 16, D. M.)

15TH CAVALRY—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Capt. Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav., will join his regiment. (May 8, H. Q. A.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

The seven days' leave granted 1st Lieut. Philip R. Ward, Art. Corps, is extended twelve days. (April 22, D. M.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. William E. Birkhimer, Artillery Corps, U. S. A. (May 4, H. Q. A.)
Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. Malcolm Young, Art. Corps. (May 7, D. E.)

Mechanic F. W. Haul, 57th Co., Coast Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

Corp. J. J. Harkins and E. S. Dissinger, 57th Co., Coast Art., have been promoted to sergeant.
Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, Art. Corps, will proceed to make the prescribed inspection of the military departments of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and the Maryland Agricultural College, College Park, Md., and of the Government property at Georgetown University, Georgetown, D. C., and at the Washington, D. C., high schools (white and colored). (May 6, D. E.)

Corp. E. A. Florer, C. A. Hindman, E. A. Cooper and D. T. Murphy, 1st Co., Coast Art., Jackson Barracks, have been promoted to sergeant.

Major J. M. K. Davis, Art. Corps, inspector general, will proceed on inspection duty to New Brunswick, N. J., and Newark, Del. (May 6, D. E.)

Sergt. E. B. Fowler, 88th Co., Coast Art., is detailed overseas at Fort H. G. Wright, Fisher's Island. (Fort Trumbull, May 1.)

Corp. C. M. Burgeson and W. E. Hilda, 44th Co., Coast Art., have been promoted to sergeant.

Sergt. A. H. Belyea, 72d Co., Coast Art., is appointed sergeant major, junior grade. (Fort Greble, May 6.)

The 51st and 84th Cos., Coast Art., will take part in Capt. Gustave W. S. Stevens, Art. Corps, is honorably discharged as captain, signal officer, U. S. V. only, to take effect May 7, 1901. (May 7, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. William E. Birkhimer, Art. Corps, now in San Francisco. (May 2, D. Cal.)

Capt. George L. Anderson, Art. Corps, will proceed to the places hereinafter indicated and make an inspection of the military departments of the institutions specified: University of Maine, Orono, Me.; Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst. (May 6, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Elmer W. Hubbard, Art. Corps, will proceed to the places hereinafter indicated and make an inspection of the military departments of the institutions specified: Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, Towanda, Pa.; Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.; Grove City College, Grove City, Pa. (May 6, H. Q. A.)

The 1st Co., Coast Art., will be temporarily relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and will proceed fully armed and equipped to Fort Porter, N. Y., so as to arrive not later than May 15, 1901, and there take station. (May 6, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Adelbert Cronkhite, Art. Corps, will proceed to the places hereinafter indicated and make an inspection of the military departments of the institutions specified: West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.; Bingham School, Asheville, N. C.; North Carolina College of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C. (May 6, H. Q. A.)
The Memorial Day parade in Brooklyn. (Fort Hamilton, May 7.)

Capt. W. E. Ellis, Art. Corps, is detailed first marshal, Lieut. D. H. Currie assistant marshal and Lieut. B. F. Browne chief of Salvage Corps. (Fort McHenry, May 3.)

2d Lieut. William S. Browning, Art. Corps, is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Wood, and will rejoin his company at Fort Columbus. (May 7, D. E.)

2d Lieut. B. F. Browne, Art. Corps, is detailed in charge of schools. (Fort McHenry, May 3.)

An accident occurred during an artillery drill at the Washington Barracks May 2 which resulted in the death of Horace Collins, private, 4th Field Art. The deceased was a native of Kansas City, and had been in the Service about two years, recently served in Porto Rico, has a sister and other relatives in the southwest. His remains were buried with military honors in Arlington Cemetery.

The transfer by the President, April 18, 1901, of 2d Lieut. Russell P. Reeder, 1st Inf., to the Art. Corps, with rank in that corps from April 10, 1899, is announced. Lieutenant Reeder is assigned to the 16th Battery, Field Art., and will join that battery. (May 3, H. Q. A.)

Corp. R. Reed, 84th, and A. Sandras, 54th Co., Coast Art., have been promoted to sergeant.
2d Lieut. William S. Browning, Art. Corps, will proceed to Fort Wood, and report for temporary duty. (S. O. 103, May 4, D. E.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. R. COMBA.

Major Hobart K. Bailey, 5th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department. (May 4, H. Q. A.)

6TH INFANTRY—COL. C. W. MINER.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Jesse M. Lee, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. (April 16, D. M.)

8TH INFANTRY—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

The leave granted Capt. Frederic H. Sargent, 8th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (May 3, H. Q. A.)
1st Lieut. Frederic W. Lewis, 8th Inf., will proceed to Buffalo, New York, to supervise the exhibit of the Academy at the Pan-American Exposition. (May 4, H. Q. A.)

10TH INFANTRY—COL. S. H. LINCOLN.

Capt. Robert C. Van Vleet, commissary, 10th Inf., will, upon expiration of the extension of leave granted him, report to the C. O. of his regiment, Fort Crook, Neb., for duty. (April 18, D. M.)

11TH INFANTRY—COL. I. D. DE RUSSY.

The headquarters of the 3d battalion and Cos. K and L, 11th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Lawton May 12. (May 2, D. Cal.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. E. MOALE.

1st Lieut. B. H. Watkins, 15th Inf., will proceed to

Lockport, N. Y., on recruiting duty. (Fort Porter, May 2.)

16TH INFANTRY—COL. C. C. HOOD.

Capt. William Lassiter, 16th Inf., was, on March 2, assigned to the command of the 2d Battalion of the regiment, to date from March 1, 1901. (March 2, 16th Inf.)
2d Lieut. Eusebio H. Heare, 16th U. S. Inf., at Aparri, P. I., was, on Feb. 8, ordered to report to his battalion commander, Major Samuel R. Whittall, 16th U. S. Inf., for duty, and was assigned to the command of Co. M, relieving 2d Lieut. Frank H. Adams, 16th U. S. Inf. (Feb. 8, 16th Inf.)

17TH INFANTRY—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Charles D. Roberts, 17th Inf. (May 3, H. Q. A.)

18TH INFANTRY—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Pending the action of the division commander on his application for sick leave for two months, 2d Lieut. C. D. Herron, 18th Inf., will proceed to Manila, P. I., for examination as to the nature of his disease. (March 8, D. V.)

22D INFANTRY—COL. J. W. FRENCH.

Lieut. Col. William P. Rogers, 22d Inf., now at Winona, Minn., on leave, will upon its expiration proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (May 7, H. Q. A.)

24TH INFANTRY—COL. P. H. ELLIS.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Albert Laws, 24th Inf. (May 3, H. Q. A.)

25TH INFANTRY—COL. A. S. BURT.

Capt. M. D. Cronin, 25th Inf., is assigned to command of Co. F, 25th Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, May 6.)

Capt. Eaton A. Edwards, 25th Inf., who was assigned to duty for a period of six months in the office of the adjutant general of the Army, will remain on duty under that assignment until further orders. (May 7, H. Q. A.)

26TH INFANTRY—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Co. F, 26th Inf., will proceed May 5 to Waco for target practice. Capt. Thos. F. Dwyer is detailed range officer. (Fort McPherson, May 1.)

Capt. Murray Baldwin, 26th Inf., will upon his relief from duty at Alcatraz Island proceed to join his company. (May 6, H. Q. A.)

27TH INFANTRY—COL. R. I. ESKRIDGE.

Capt. John W. L. Phillips, 27th Inf., will proceed from Fort Columbus to Plattsburg Barracks for duty. (May 7, D. E.)

29TH INFANTRY—COL. W. M. VAN HORNE.

2d Lieut. Royden E. Beebe, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, is assigned to the 29th Inf., and will proceed to join that regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

41ST INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. E. T. C. RICHMOND.

Capt. Francis P. Sliviter, 41st Inf., U. S. V., having attained the grade of captain in the U. S. A., is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Service of the United States, to take effect May 3, 1901. (May 3, H. Q. A.) (May 7, H. Q. A.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Major Daniel C. Robinson, 9th Cav.; Hosp. Steward Michael Denning, U. S. A.; Sergt. John Mahedy, detachment of ordnance, U. S. M. A.; West Point, N. Y.; Corp. William Bader, Co. B, Corps of Engineers. (May 2, H. Q. A.)

BAND FUNDS.

In the question as to the manner in which the regimental fund of artillery regiments, which are to be transferred to the various band funds, can be expended, and whether the five per cent. of the net profits of the exchange funds as provided in exchange regulations to be paid over to the regimental fund, be in future paid to the artillery band funds, the funds pertaining to the bands of the Artillery Corps are entitled to the five per centum of the net profits of the post exchange, provided for regimental funds in par. 17 of the Exchange Regulations, and will be disbursed in the same manner and for the same purposes as regimental funds, the adjutant to be the treasurer of the fund and to keep in the band fund book a record of all receipts and expenditures. (Letter, A. G. O., May 4, 1901.)

MEMORIAL DAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Troops from stations in New York Harbor will take part in the ceremonies of Memorial Day, Thursday, May 30, in New York City and Brooklyn as follows: The 5th Band, Art. Corps, and two companies of Coast Artillery from Fort Columbus, and two companies of Coast Artillery from Fort Wadsworth, will participate in the ceremonies in New York City; the whole under the command of Major E. R. Hills, Art. Corps.

The 5th Band, Art. Corps, and the 11th Field Battery and two companies of Coast Artillery from Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., will participate in the ceremonies in Brooklyn; the whole under the command of Major A. W. Vodge, Art. Corps. Major Hills will confer with the grand marshal G. A. B. for New York City, and Major Vodge with the grand marshal G. A. B. for Brooklyn, as to the details of the ceremonies. (May 4, D. E.)

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Immediately on arrival of the 73d Co., Coast Art. (Captain J. P. Wisser), at Fort Porter, N. Y., it will go to the Pan-American Exposition grounds and encamp near the Government Building. The duty of the company while at the Exposition will be to furnish guards for the Government Building, and, in general, caring for the Government exhibits, and the guns which have been mounted, and performing such other military duties in connection with the Exposition as may be deemed necessary by Capt. P. C. Harris, 9th Inf., in charge of the War Department exhibit. The company will be provided with proper tentage and field equipment and its commander will, to the utmost extent practicable, make the camp a model of its kind. (May 8, D. E.)

CANDIDATES FOR ORDNANCE SERGEANTS.

Boards of officers will assemble May 9 to report upon the qualifications of non-commissioned officers ordered before them, for appointment as ordnance sergeants.

Washington Barracks—Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, Art. Corps; 1st Lieut. Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., Art. Corps; 1st Lieut. Fox Conner, Art. Corps, ordnance officer.

The C. O., Washington Barracks, will direct Sergt. Abraham L. Riley, 4th Battery, Field Art., and the C. O., Fort Washington, will direct 1st Sergt. Edward A. Gehrmann, 37th Co., Coast Art., to appear for examination.

Fort Screven, Ga.—Major James O'Hara, Art. Corps; Capt. John L. Hayden, Art. Corps; 1st Lieut. Fred W. Philster, Art. Corps, ordnance officer.

The C. O., Fort Screven, will direct Sergt. Edward Lucke, 5th Co., and 1st Sergt. Maurice O'Donnell, 14th Co., Coast Art., to appear for examination.

Fort Du Pont, Del.—Major Henry W. Hubbell, Art. Corps; 1st Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart, Art. Corps, ordnance officer; 1st Lieut. James B. Mitchell, Art. Corps.

The C. O., Fort DuPont, will direct Sergt. John Trow, 45th Co., Coast Art., to appear for examination.

Fort Adams, R. I.—Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Art. Corps; Capt. James C. Bush, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. Edward Canfield, Jr., Art. Corps, ordnance officer.

The C. O., Fort Adams, will direct Sergt. Albert E. Honnen, 78th Co., and 1st Sergt. Robert Wilson, 79th Co., Coast Art., and the C. O., Fort Strong, will direct Sergt. Harvey A. Clark, 46th Co., Coast Art., to appear for examination.

Fort Columbus, N. Y.—Major Elbridge R. Hills, Art. Corps; Capt. John Conklin, Jr., Art. Corps; Capt. John W. L. Phillips, 27th Inf., ordnance officer.

The C. O., Fort Columbus, will direct Sergt. Frank Helm, 49th Co., and 1st Sergt. Casper Mink, 53d Co., Coast Art., to appear for examination.

Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.—Major John McClellan, Art. Corps; Capt. George W. Gatchell, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. Frank C. Jewell, Art. Corps, ordnance officer.

The C. O., Fort Wadsworth, will direct Q. M. Sergt.

Dennis F. Gallagher, 56th Co., Coast Art., to appear for examination.
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.—Capt. William R. Hamilton, Art. Corps, ordnance officer; 1st Lieut. Theodore C. Lyster, assistant surgeon; 2d Lieut. Stanley B. Hamilton, Art. Corps.
The C. O., Fort Schuyler, will direct Sergeant Ellsworth W. Deuel, 56th Co., Coast Art., to appear for examination. (May 4, D. E.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following named 2d lieuts., recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated, and will be assigned to troops and companies by their respective regimental commanders: William H. Peek (appointed from sergt., 40th Co., Coast Art.), to the 26th Inf.; Harry A. Wells (appointed from private, general service), to the 26th Inf.; John J. Fulmer (appointed from private, 78th Co., Coast Art.), to the 26th Inf.; Lee Hagood (appointed from electrician sergt.), to the 12th Cav.; John Cocke (appointed from sergt., 48th Co., Coast Art.), to the 11th Cav. Lieut. Peek will proceed to join his regiment at Fort McPherson, Ga.; Lieut. Wells will join his regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Lieut. Fulmer will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty with recruits; Lieut. Hagood will join his regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Lieut. Cocke will join his regiment at Fort Myer, Va. (May 7, H. Q. A.)

The following named 2d lieuts., recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated, and will be assigned to troops and companies by their respective regimental commanders: 2d Lieut. Edward G. McCleave (appointed from battalion sergt. major, 14th Inf.), to the 29th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John H. Read, Jr. (appointed from 1st sergt., Troop C, 5th Cav.), to the 14th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Brown (appointed from sergt., 5th Co., Coast Art.), to the 27th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George Grunert (appointed from sergt., 13th Co., Coast Art.), to the 11th Cav. Lieut. McCleave will join his regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Lieut. Read will join his regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Lieut. Brown will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty with recruits; Lieut. Grunert will join his regiment at Fort Myer, Va. (May 6, H. Q. A.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. John L. Tiernon, Art. Corps; Major Sedgwick Pratt, Art. Corps; Capt. Garland N. Whistler, Art. Corps, and Capt. George W. Gatchell, Art. Corps, recorder, will convene at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., on May 8, 1901, for the purpose of completing the equipment of the type artillery fire command at that post for the proposed service tests of systems of artillery fire control by the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. (May 7, H. Q. A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Army Building, N. Y. City, for the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail—Col. Charles R. Suter, C. E.; Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, C. E.; Major William M. Black, C. E.; Major William D. Crosby, surg.; 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Wolfe, asst. surg. (May 7, H. Q. A.)

A board of medical officers, to consist of Major William B. Davis, surg., U. S. A.; Major John M. Banister, surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Charles F. Mason, asst. surg., U. S. A., is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., on June 1, 1901, for the physical examination of candidates for admission to the U. S. M. A. and of such cadets at the academy as may be ordered before it. (May 7, H. Q. A.)

So much of S. O. No. 103 as appoints a board of officers at Fort Wadsworth to examine Q. M. Sergt. Dennis F. Gallagher, 56th Co., Coast Art., for the position of Ordnance Sergeant is revoked, and the C. O. at Fort Wood will cause Sergeant Gallagher to appear before the board of officers appointed at Fort Columbus. (May 8, D. E.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The second troop (K) of the 3d squadron, 15th Cav., will at once be formed at the Presidio of San Francisco by transfer thereto of such available unassigned white cavalry recruits now at that post as may be required.

1st Lieut. Charles T. Boyd, 7th Cav., is assigned to temporary duty with this troop. (May 1, D. Cal.)

Capt. Peter T. Riley, 42d Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty until arrival of his regiment. (May 3, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Paul W. Harrison, 47th Inf. (May 2, D. Cal.)
2d Lieut. William Ridgley Hay, Porto Rico Regiment, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect May 30, 1901. (May 8, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Henry S. Wygant, 3d Inf., now at Annapolis, Md., on leave, will upon its expiration proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for duty with the 27th Inf. (May 7, H. Q. A.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, MAY 9, H. Q. A.

A board of officers is appointed at San Juan, Porto Rico, for examination of applicants for appointment as lieutenants in Art. Corps. Detail—Lieut. James A. Buchanan, major, 12th Inf.; Major Francis W. Mansfield, 11th Inf.; Capt. Euclid B. Frick, assistant surgeon; Capt. Albert C. Blunt, Art. Corps; Contract Surgeon William R. S. George; 1st Lieut. John H. Proctor, Jr., Art. Corps, recorder.

Leave for one month is granted Brig. Gen. Luther R. Hare, Vois.

Capt. Cornelius C. Cusick, detailed as professor of military exercises and tactics at North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga.

Capt. George W. Ruthers, commissary, U. S. A., honorably discharged as commissary of Volunteers.

Capt. John M. Carson, Jr., Q. M., to Jeffersonville, Indiana, and St. Louis on official business.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

ARAB*—Arrived at San Francisco April 11.

AZTEC*—Sailed from San Francisco April 7 for Manila.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Manila Dec. 6.

BUPORD—Arrived at Manila May 2.

CROOK—Arrived at New York Dec. 22.

EGBERT—Arrived at San Francisco May 5.

GARONNE*—Out of charter.

GRANT*—Sailed from San Francisco, April 26, for Manila.

HANCOCK*—Arrived at Manila, April 19.

INDIANA*—Sailed from Manila April 29 for Taku, China.

INGALLS*—At New York.

KINTUCK*—Arrived at Manila April 22.

KILPATRICK*—Sailed from San Francisco April 5 for Manila.

LAWTON*—Arrived at San Francisco April 17.

LENNOX*—Sailed from Manila April 29 for Taku, China.

LOGAN*—Sailed from San Francisco April 15 for Manila.

MCLELLAN*—Sailed from San Juan May 7 for Santiago.

MCMPHERSON*—Aground on coast Cuba.

MEADE*—Arrived at Manila April 17.

OHIO*—Sailed from San Francisco April 18 for Manila.

OOPACK*—Out of charter.

PAKLING*—Sailed from Manila April 29 for Taku, China.

PENNSYLVANIA*—Arrived at Manila April 16.

RAWLINS*—Arrived at New York April 2.

RELIEF*—At Manila.

ROBERTSON*—Arrived at Seattle May 7.

SAMOA*—Arrived at San Francisco March 16.

SEDGWICK*—Arrived in New York, May 1.

SEWARD*—Arrived at Seattle Nov. 10.

SHERIDAN*—Sailed from Manila April 22 for San Francisco.

SHERMAN*—Arrived at San Francisco, Jan. 7.

TURNER*—At Manila.

TURNER*—At New York, N. Y.

THOMAS*—Sailed from San Francisco April 30.

THYRA*—Sailed from San Francisco April 18 for Manila.

WARREN*—Arrived at San Francisco Feb. 2.

WRIGHT*—Arrived at Manila May 2.

*Means chartered vessels.

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(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1901.

HISTORY AND POPPYCOCK.

"Munsey's" for May, under the heading of "History and Poppycock," says: "In the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady's recently published biography of 'Commodore Paul Jones,' we read: 'As the Richard drew nearer to the Serapis a deep silence settled over the American ship. Even over the roughest and rudest among her crew crept a feeling of awe at the terrible possibilities of the next few minutes. Forced laughter died away; coarse words remained unspoken; lips foreign to prayer found words of belated and broken petition.' And much more of the same sort. How did the biographer learn that these things occurred on the Bon Homme Richard? Did the 'roughest and rudest among her crew' put their feelings on record? We are forced to the conclusion that Mr. Brady's authority is his own imagination. In a work of fiction, matter of this kind is not illegitimate, though the cheaply sentimental sentences quoted would be superfluous anywhere. In what purports to be a historical work, it is very much worse than useless. If Mr. Brady does not understand this, he does not know the rudiments of the historian's business."

There is a story to the effect that Paul Jones, during the fight with the Serapis, rebuked one of his officers for profanity, saying: "Mr. Stacey, this is no time for swearing. In the next moment you may be in eternity. Let us do our duty." But Nathaniel Fanning, who did so much to discourage the Serapis by dropping hand grenades down her hatch from the overhanging yard arm of the Bon Homme Richard, in a narrative published by him in 1806 said: "I myself was in the maintop at this time, fifty or sixty feet above the quarter-deck, but I could distinctly hear, amid the crashing of the musketry, the great voice of the Commodore, cheering the French marines in their own tongue, uttering such imprecations upon the enemy as I never before or since heard in French or any other language, exhorting them to take good aim, pointing out objects for their fire, and frequently giving them direct examples by taking their loaded muskets from their hands into his and firing himself. In fact, toward the very last he had about him a group of half a dozen marines who did nothing but load their firelocks and hand them to the Commodore, who fired them from his own shoulder, standing on the quarter-deck rail by the main topmast backstay."

Pierre Gerard, a young French sailor who was Jones's orderly on that day, and who afterwards became a captain in the French Navy, in his "Memoir du Combat," published in 1780, speaking of the incident referred to by Fanning, says: "The way of both ships being now stopped, they tended, the lashings took the strain and held on and they then settled together again, when the lashings and foot-stays showed by their slack that they would hold. When the Commodore saw this he hove the slack of the lashings inboard through the quarter-deck port and exclaimed: 'Ah, Pierre, mon brave, tout va bien! Enfin je le tiens—cet enfant de grace anglais. Sac-r-r-e nom de Dieu, il ne peut pas m'échapper encore!' These words I thought remarkable, because the Commodore was not given to the use of rude phrases. But it was a moment of much excitement."

Whatever language Commodore Jones used to the Frenchmen, it appears to have served its purpose, for in his testimony before the court-martial that tried him, Captain Pearson, of the Serapis, said:

Question: "In your experience, Captain, has it been customary for French seamen to exhibit the extraordinary and unheard-of desperate stubbornness in action of which you have spoken?"

Answer: "No, sir. But to be perfectly clear in this case I must inform the honorable court that, long before the close of the action, it became clearly apparent that the American ship was dominated by a commanding will of the most unalterable resolution, and there could be no doubt that the intention of her commander was, if he could not conquer, to sink alongside. And this desperate resolve of the American Captain was fully shared and fiercely seconded by every one of his ship's company without respect of nationality. And, if the honorable court may be pleased to entertain an expression of opinion, I will venture to say that if French seamen can ever be induced by their own officers to fight in their own ships as Captain Jones appears to have induced them to fight in his American ship, the future burdens of his Majesty's Navy will be heavier than they have heretofore been."

It would appear, however, from the narrative of Henry Gardner, published in 1826, that the profanity of Jones was confined to the French marines, as "at first it was all he could do to get them to stand." Gardner says: "Toward the last he had trouble to keep them from boarding the enemy before he was ready. It took them several days to cool off! Yet, no matter how violent his language or how vehement his example to the French marines, the Commodore was jolly enough with us, in English."

In his sworn testimony before a court of inquiry Gerard describes one of the English prisoners on board the Bon Homme Richard as saying, at the critical moment when the vessel was supposed to be sinking: "Don't touch the pumps! Let the d-d Yankee pirate sink."

All of these quotations are to be found in Buell's "Life of Commodore Jones."

We remember once hearing a New York Judge examining a commodore of our Navy to determine the question of his sanity. The evidence showed that, among other exhibitions of violence, he had used some vigorous sea language toward an unwelcome suitor for the hand of his daughter, besides threatening him with a pistol. The Judge held that this, in the case of a seaman, was no evidence of insanity. On the contrary, praying under such circumstances would have been positive proof that the choleric commodore was a subject for the insane asylum.

We would not have it understood that vigorous expletives are a necessary concomitant of nautical speech, though the English, from whom we derive our traditions of the sea, come honestly by a disposition to profanity, their Anglo-Saxon ancestors having been especially addicted to swearing. In the time of Joan of Arc the English were known in France by their most common oath, the maid of Orleans constantly referring to them by this nickname.

The habit in polite society in the time of Dean Swift is indicated by the statement in his posthumous satirical publication, "Polite Conversation," that "the same oath cannot, consistently with true politeness, be repeated above nine times in the same company by the same person." In ancient Greece everybody swore, the women included, and Longinus, in his treatise "On the Sublime," commends timely oaths as not only a useful but a sublime form of speech.

That the habit of profanity has not altogether died out is indicated by the recent published apology by an able and highly respected clergyman of New York for his use of the exclamation "damned rot" in the heat of argument. Still, it is much less common than it was formerly, and is no longer considered a gentlemanly vice. That it retains its hold upon popular sensibilities is indicated by the fact that a naval officer must either swear or pray in public, to secure popular appreciation. Those who have no habit of picturesque profanity, and reserve their piety for home consumption, are apparently regarded as somewhat commonplace.

Among the curious stories told of the hold the habit of profanity has upon a man when he has once been overcome by it is that by Henry Ward Beecher of a converted sailor who was overheard swearing most vigorously in his prayers. A well-known officer of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army was accustomed, in quoting from his mild little Christian wife, who had a horror of swearing, to fill her mouth with the strange oaths that flew so readily from his own lips. It is told of a distinguished citizen of New York that he was once shocked by having his father rise from his knees during family prayer, and, as he seized by the tail a mischievous monkey that had mounted his shoulders and dashed out its brains on the floor, let fly a volley of oaths he had kept under cover since his retirement from the sea many years before.

In view of the prohibition of the 53d Article of War, and Article 8 of the "Articles for the Government of the Navy," we would recommend to any of our readers who may be betrayed into a too free use of vigorous expletives that they emulate the example of the recently converted Hard Shell Baptist preacher who reported that he was breaking himself of the habit of profane swearing and learning to read the Bible.

RADICAL VIEWS OF WAR.

Some very radical views of Army reform were presented to the Royal United Service Institution at their meeting in London, Feb. 29, 1901, by Major General C. E. Webber, C. B., who holds that the scientific study of war has not kept pace with the world's advance in knowledge. The organization of the personnel and the instruction as to how to use the material to the best advantage have not, he thinks, kept pace with the improvement in that material. Industry and commerce could put the advance of science daily to the test, but the supreme test of the military machine comes only in war and the inevitable, deadly, save-trouble period of peace encourages those who lean on tradition, and economy always intervenes with its demand to let well enough alone.

General Webber quotes the saying of M. de Bloch, of Warsaw, in his "Modern Weapons and Modern War," that "the end of war is in sight," and that "those who are preparing for war and basing all their schemes of life on the expectation of war are visionaries of the worst kind, for war is no longer possible." The prospect of famine and bankruptcy will, Mr. Bloch argues, prevent nations from going to war. General Webber sympathizes with this view so far as it applies to the existing organization, equipment, classification—in a word, the standardization of European armies. These are based upon tradition, and some one power will realize their deficiencies and, with science as the true handmaid of war, will overthrow the others.

The actual business connected with the production and supply of the material of war is, according to this authority, now as faultless as can be. The trouble, as he argues, is that the commanders of troops have not yet learned how to adapt themselves to the new conditions. The British Army, at least, is controlled by amateurs. The failures in South Africa, ascribed to the "absolute novelty of the conditions," were really due to want of the proper training for war which always involves the possibility of new conditions to which the soldier must adapt himself. The increase in the range and precision of projectiles has narrowed the role of the man on horseback, temporarily rescued from a subordinate position by Napoleon's tactics. The mounted man

must carry a long rifle and know how to use it; he must be a good walker and able to stick on his horse and to take care of his mount so as to utilize to the highest degree the animal's energy.

General Webber contends for a scientific division between the man who can be trained to shoot accurately from the shoulder and the man who cannot be so trained. Half of the men in the battalion should carry rifles, which require marksmen to use them effectively; the other half should attend on Maxims. A man with all the qualifications for becoming an efficient rifle shot may never be able to lay a gun, and vice versa. The ballistic effect and accuracy of the fire of a company of infantry will be multiplied by this change as 5 to 1. "Half the company being lightly armed can carry more ammunition. The means of bringing ammunition up to the firing line requires remodeling. Bicycle builders can now make vehicles with low wheels for man traction which will carry thrice the load for the same weight. One-eighth of a battalion may with advantage be devoted to this duty."

The speaker suggested that very many more people are required, in the event, for example, of an invasion, to perform the engineering duties than to perform the duties of fighting in the field. He considers that for every man required to fight, that is, to use some weapon, two or three men are required to execute the necessary work, and the great majority are to be non-combatants—that on the approach of an enemy should be withdrawn. General Webber did not say that these men should go unarmed, but he deprecated giving them a weapon which would tempt them away from the work for which they were especially trained. He suggested, for example, that a bayonet should be added to the handle of the engineers' shovel. Particularizing, he said:

"I claim that the word 'cavalry' is obsolete as descriptive of an 'arm of the Service.' Its usefulness as a title could only be justified by its antiquity, and it cannot compete with that of 'mounted rifleman.'"

"The word 'infantry,' in its strict sense, means a foot soldier, no matter what may be his metier. It should not be confined to the units of a so-called infantry battalion."

"The word 'artillery' is a misleading expression, unless it embraces generally all means of discharging projectiles. In such a sense the word of 'gunner' is equally applicable to the present infantryman and artilleryman."

"Assuming that any combatant organization which is not suitable to the act of war, i. e., the time of battle, either on a small or large scale, is wasteful and therefore unscientific; then, it is wasteful of energy, physical and mechanical, to place a rifle for use in the hands of men who cannot be taught to use it with fair skill, say, up to 1,000 yards; that is, about 50 per cent. of the men who are enlisted into the line. It is wasteful in action to use that man-energy to carrying excavating implements, to dig trenches, or build cover (beyond what he can do with his hands). It is wasteful of the energy of that 50 per cent. who should be serving weapons on wheels to require them to carry a rifle or ammunition on the person. Projectiles discharged from the shoulder by men who are not marksmen are wasted. It is wasteful of the energy of man—the engineer soldier—who has to use explosives, to dig trenches, or build cover in action, to require him to cripple his limbs with the rifle and ammunition of the rifleman, the use of which will divide his attention from concentration on those duties which are his special metier."

"It is illogical to say that every man should carry a weapon with which he can shoot from the shoulder, in order to 'give him confidence.' Enough confidence would be given by the possession of a bayonet-sword stuck on a long revolver."

Judging from the report of the remarks by Sir Charles W. Dilke, M. P.; Col. T. Myles Sandys, M. P.; Admiral E. Field, C. B., and others, following the lecture, General Webber's ideas were received with little favor, yet what he said is suggestive of thought. His paper was, as the chairman, Sir J. Colomb, said, in moving a vote of thanks, "suggestive and instructive," if too radical in its conclusions.

A press despatch from Chicago states that the "Canteen Committee" of Chicago ministers, to which we have heretofore alluded, made its report May 6, summarized as follows: "The number of military arrests at Fort Sheridan from Nov. 1, 1900, to Feb. 10, 1901, for drunkenness, disorderly conduct and insubordination was 27. The average number of soldiers at the Fort was 513. The percentage of arrests was 5.2. From Feb. 10, 1901, to May 2, 1901, the number of arrests for drunkenness, disorderly conduct and insubordination was 41. The average number of soldiers was 834. The percentage of arrests was 4.9. From these figures, furnished by Colonel Van Horne, commandant, Dr. Parkhurst, chairman, drew the conclusion that drunkenness had fallen of three-tenths of 1 per cent. since the canteen was abolished. In view of the statement of Colonel Van Horne that most of the soldiers in last statistics were new and had no money to spend for drink, a sub-committee has been appointed to visit Fort Sheridan and Highwood during the coming payday at the Fort."

A writer in "France Militaire" wishes the French Government to adopt in Algeria the methods pursued there by the Turks during their occupation, based upon the words of the Koran, "I pardon, but I never forget." It is suggested that if the military authorities would make one or two pitiless examples, would sweep bare an oasis, destroy all dwellings, blow up village defenses, waste the agricultural resources and cut off the means of irrigation, they might be sure that the Arabs would think twice before attacking a convoy or a post.

INSULAR SERVICE OF THE REGULARS.

The Adjutant General's Office has published a statement of the insular service of the Regular troops, with dates of departure from and return to the United States. Of the Battalions of Engineers, A has had two years and ten months of island service, B twenty-one months, C ten months, D (organized in the Philippines) one month, and E two months. F and H, 1st Cavalry, have had no service abroad; L and M each eight months, E and G two months, and the other troops ten months each. The service of the troops of the 2d Cavalry varies from two years to two years and six months. Of the 3d Cavalry, C, E, F and K are credited with twenty-two months' service, A, D, L and M with twenty months, B, G, H and I with ten months each, A, B, F and M, 4th Cavalry, twenty-two months, D and H twenty-one months, C, E, G, I, K and L, two years nine months each. Companies of the 5th Cavalry have served from fifteen to twenty-five months each; 6th Cavalry, A, B, C, D and K, eleven months each; I, L and M, nine months; H, five, and E, F and G, three months. The whole 7th Cavalry has had two years and three months' insular service; A, B and C, 8th Cavalry, fourteen months each; D, twelve months, and the other companies from twenty-six to twenty-nine months. A, B, C, D, E, G and H, 9th Cavalry, have had ten months; F, eight months; K, two months, and I, L and M, none. A, B, C and D, 10th Cavalry, have had twenty-six months each; I, two years and ten months; K, twenty-three months; L and M, twenty-two months; E, F and G, eleven months, and H, nine months.

In the Artillery Corps, Field Batteries 1, 8, 10, 12 and 13 have had over two years' service; 3, twenty-one months; 5, 6, 7 and 9, five months; 2 and 4, two months; 14 and 15, eighteen months. Of the Coast Artillery, Companies 17-22, 29, 30, 32, 33, 52, 53, 61-65, 68 and 71, have had two years or over; 13, 14 and 16, ten months each; 15, 25, 27, 31 and 36, nine months; 41 and 42, two months; 60, fourteen months, and 70, seventeen months. The longest service for the Infantry has been in the 3d, 4th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d, all of the companies of which have had from two years to two and seven months insular service. The service of the 1st Infantry has varied from sixteen to twenty-nine months; of the 2d, from fifteen to twenty months; of the 6th, from twenty-three to twenty-five months; of the 8th, from eighteen to twenty-nine months; 10th, over two years, except Companies I, K, L and M, which have had ten months each; 14th, twenty-two to thirty-five months, except ten months for B; 15th, twenty-two to twenty-three, except E, F and G, eleven months each; 16th, twenty-three to twenty-five months; 24th, twenty-three to twenty-four months, except B and D, eight months, M, six months, and I, none; 25th, twenty-one to twenty-four, except eight months for C, D and G. The 7th Infantry has had the least insular service, with four months for C, D, E and F, two for A, B, G and H, and none for I, K, L and M.

POLICE SYSTEM IN THE PHILIPPINES.

From data collected by the Division of Insular Affairs, War Department, it is apparent that the native police system in the Philippines is in a promising condition. The first step toward such a system was taken in June, 1900, when General MacArthur issued an order authorizing department commanders to arm the local police. To encourage the natives with adequate pay, General MacArthur on Nov. 5, 1900, obtained an appropriation from the Civil Commission of \$150,000 for police salaries. The conditions changing rapidly after the presidential election in the United States, in February, 1901, the Commission enacted a general law for "the organization of municipal governments in the Philippine Islands," in which provision was made for the police.

The last reports received at the War Department through the Military Governor contain the most satisfactory information as to the efficiency and devotion to duty by the local police. For instance, General Wheaton, for the Department of Northern Luzon reports the police forces were organized throughout that department are improving in efficiency and loyalty to the United States, and are now in many instances furnishing information and are aiding in the capture of murderers and assassins to whose control they have long been subjected. "To this date no arms issued to the police have been lost. Surveillance is maintained over the police now organized; frequent inspections are made by the commanding officers, and the greatest care observed to prevent arms from escaping our control. In the several provinces of this department the lives and property of the natives are better protected than in time of peace under Spanish government." Other district commanders write in similar encouraging terms.

The reports show that there are the following employed in the police force in the Philippines: Under the direct control of the Provost Marshal in Manila, 1,276 men and officers. In Northern Luzon police departments are maintained in 242 towns, in 59 of which they are fully uniformed and in four partially so. A total force of 4,012 men and officers is employed. In Southern Luzon there are police departments in 59 towns, of which 13 are fully uniformed and one partially so. There are 824 men and officers employed.

In Visayas there are 14 towns with police departments, where 213 men and officers are employed. In Mindanao and Jolo there are 12 towns with police departments, employing 224 men and officers.

Several of the boards appointed to examine the recently appointed candidates for commissions in the Regular Army, have submitted partial reports to the Adjutant General. The large percentage of failures reported is considered rather remarkable. In one case where 21 men, including enlisted men desiring commissions, were examined at San Francisco, only 19 qualified for appointment. This, however, is an exceptional case, and, on the whole, the percentage passing is larger. It is stated at the War Department that the average number of candidates who have so far been examined and have passed is approximately 50 per cent. The Department will immediately cable to General MacArthur to order up for examination those enlisted men and officers of the Volunteer Army selected for examination and still in the Philippines. No additional appointments will probably be made pending the return of the President.

HAPPIER MEDICAL LIFE IN NAVY.

Surgeon General Van Reypen, U. S. N., discusses "The Medical Man in the Navy" in the New York "Medical News" for April 27. He explains the conditions of examinations, and gives a table of the pay in each grade, etc. Then he makes the following observations, which may or may not, according to the point of view, have a certain relation to a controversy that recently caused a stir in the Navy:

"With reference to the amount of general education considered necessary by the board, it should be considered that all Naval officers are representatives of their country in other lands, where a welcome is extended to them by representative people. The social life of a medical officer of the Navy is also regarded in relation to members of the other naval corps who are assembled on each ship and station, and with whom the medical man in the Navy is associated in various duties and necessarily more or less intimately in every-day life. Apart therefore from the usual consideration that a medical education should rest upon the foundation of a fair general education, it is apparent that a medical officer of the Navy should for many other reasons be a well educated physician."

The Surgeon General points out that whereas formerly an assistant surgeon entered with the rank of ensign and was thus placed in the junior officers' quarters, he now enters with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), and thus becomes at once a senior officer. This change in rank represents a most important advance, making the corps much more attractive and desirable, as the increase in rank carries with it an increase in pay, and also removes the old objections to the life of an assistant surgeon, making possible the privacy and comforts so valuable and desirable in life while afloat, and placing the medical officer from the commencement of his career in a position consonant with his age, habits of thought and responsibilities.

The old days have passed, says the Surgeon General, and there is a new era in naval medical life at a time when there is a new Navy, increasing each year in men and ships. The conditions of naval life include travel at home and abroad, with a period at sea and a period on shore in one's own country, with duty in the various naval hospitals or at the different shore stations. When afloat one becomes familiar with foreign countries and diverse peoples, and acquires in time that wide education generally regarded as incident to travel. Steam has shortened the time between ports and thus relieved naval life of much of the monotony of former days. The opportunities have increased for a personal acquaintance with the diseases of different climates and the methods employed in medicine and surgery by medical men of different nationalities. In military surgery there have been at times opportunities for work apart from naval service, as when the medical officers of ships of various nations establish a temporary hospital on shore to care for the wounded of both contending parties in a country the subject of revolution.

While at first the change from civil to naval life may be somewhat confusing, in time there is a recognition that it has brought its own peculiar problems from a professional point of view which require special thought and training. The routine of the naval medical officer's life includes not only the treatment of disease and injury, at times under unusual circumstances and without professional aid or advice, but also involves questions of the care of wounded in battle with transportation on board ships differing in construction; unusual hygienic problems of great importance; a thorough acquaintance with the state of health in the selection of recruits; and a knowledge of the seafaring mind and conditions of life at sea in connection with their relation to disease and perhaps to malingering in its various degrees.

Dr. Van Reypen says that in recognition of the responsibilities of the men chosen to safeguard the health of the personnel of this rapidly growing and very important branch of the public service, and the necessity for ability in the treatment of disease and injury, "the Government has wisely made the test for admission to this corps one simply of merit, eliminating political and other influences and conferring the privileges of a commission in the Medical Corps upon any citizen of the United States within the limitations of age specified and having those requirements necessary for the successful practice of the medical profession under the flag afloat."

SOCIAL EVIL IN THE PHILIPPINES.

In a letter to the Adjutant General dated Manila, P. I., Feb. 4, 1901, General MacArthur says: "I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of two communications by reference of the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, the first, without date, from Mrs. A. W. Ingalsbe, president, and Miss Marcia Anderson, secretary, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Columbus, Wis., and the second, dated Oct. 23, 1900, from J. W. Carlisle, of Media, Pa., both commenting on conditions existing in Manila in the matter of the liquor traffic and the regulation of the social evil, and particularly upon the alleged practice of the military authorities in licensing prostitution. In reply to your endorsement on the first of these communications, calling for an investigation and report, I have the honor to invite attention as follows:

"It is quite apparent that the writers of these letters have not only been misled as to the facts upon which they comment, but have signally failed to take into a proper consideration the disturbed conditions incident to military occupation and the state of war here prevailing; it is further evident that they have a very imperfect information of general conditions in the Orient in the particulars referred to and without a knowledge of which an intelligent judgment upon the questions discussed can scarcely be formed.

"Prostitution is not licensed in the Philippines nor are prostitutes required to pay for a permit to land in these islands. Women who are discovered to be prostitutes are not permitted to land, the only exception being where a prior legal residence can be shown to have been established, and in this case the woman must prove that she is a person who will not be a cause of disorder in the community. Many prostitutes have been deported from the islands.

"In all cities throughout the world the police are familiar with the location of every house of prostitution; this is as true of Manila as of any city in the United States. Advantage of this has been taken in Manila to carry out certain sanitary regulations particularly necessary in the tropics. It has been sought to check venereal diseases as the smallpox and bubonic plague, have been

checked; this has been attended with excellent results. The treatment required to carry out this sanitary measure is given by a native physician hired for this purpose. The fees paid for these services go to maintain a hospital for diseased women.

"I am convinced that the city of Manila may to-day challenge a comparison as to its moral and orderly condition with any city of the United States. This condition is the more remarkable in view of the general lack of moral tone pervading the seaports of the East; the fact that the government of the Philippines since the American occupation has been necessarily one of emergency; that Manila is the headquarters of an army of 65,000 men, the city through which this army must come and go, and that these many thousands of men are in the prime of life and are remotely removed from the restraining influences that might be exercised over them by their home and surroundings. It is respectfully recommended that the writers of the inclosed letters or their representatives who desire to know the truth as to the social conditions now obtaining in the Philippines be given transportation to Manila, where they will be afforded every opportunity to see things as they are.

"The care of the soldier's health is almost the first duty of the officer, and, far from pandering to his vices and encouraging him to dissipation, every effort is made to maintain a high standard of true manhood in the young soldier and return him to his country when his service is over a citizen who will be a credit to the hard school from which he is graduated.

"Should a committee be sent to Manila as recommended, they should also visit other ports on the Asiatic coast for purpose of comparison, and before leaving home acquaint themselves with the statistics and conditions in regard to the social evil which obtain in cities of the United States of the same population as Manila. Having done this I am certain that they will upon concluding their work here take home to their friends a very different idea of the conditions of the American Army, both as an army and as a civilizing agent, than they appear to have obtained from the reading of certain newspapers; nor do I doubt that they will concur with military authorities as to the wisdom of the temporary expedients resorted to to meet the emergent conditions presented."

The board of naval officers of which Captain Chadwick is President, appointed to report upon the merits of wireless telegraphy for the Navy, has made its report to Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment. The board reports in favor of the system and recommends that it be used in the Navy to the exclusion of carrier pigeons. No particular system is recommended, the board giving in its report a general treatment of all the systems. With the report the board submits the results of an extended interview with Senor Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy. For the present the report will probably not be made public.

Gen. R. G. Dyrenforth, Commander-in-chief of the Union Veterans' Union, said in a speech at a recent meeting of that organization: "We are organized into regiments and brigades, and propose to have companies or squads composed of our men, their sons and grandsons, their sons-in-law and nephews and their friends, in each election precinct, and, hereafter, not only in the matter of federal positions, but for State, county and municipal positions, the man who periled his life that the nation might live must be recognized."

For the benefit of all patriotic persons who are to participate in the observances of Memorial Day, now close at hand, we publish the War Department regulation in the matter of the position of the flag on that day: "On Memorial Day, May 30, at all Army posts and stations, the national flag will be displayed at half staff, from sunrise till midday, and immediately before noon the band, or field music, will play a dirge, 'Departed Days,' or some appropriate air. At the conclusion of this memorial tribute, at noon, the flag will be hoisted to the top of the staff and will remain there until sunset. When hoisted to the top of the staff the flag will be saluted by playing one or more of the national airs. In this way fitting testimonial of respect for the heroic dead and honor to their patriotic devotion will be appropriately rendered."

The "Army and Navy Gazette" believes that while the Boer War has failed to settle many disputed points of tactical change and reorganization, it has placed the value of mounted infantry beyond dispute. Great Britain, as the first to adopt "the fifth" arm, has taught a lesson to her Continental neighbors in spite of their increasing pursuit of military perfection. The only fault lay in not adopting mounted infantry at an earlier stage of a campaign in which its usefulness has been so abundantly proven. The proper appreciation of this arm of the service, its intelligent organization and suitable equipment, are among the most prominent of the military questions of the hour.

Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, V. C., in some remarks at the close of a lecture by Mr. Winston Churchill on the war in South Africa, at the Royal United Service Institution, pointed out that whatever deductions we draw from the Boer War we ought not to lose sight of the fact that the rules of tactics in the present instance have not applied, because England had to deal with an enemy with no fixed base. The power of the Boers to change their quarters is greater than that of any European Army. It must not, therefore, be hurriedly assumed that the difficulties met with in South Africa are likely to occur in a war with a more civilized power.

The Spanish-American War Veterans' Association will hold its annual reunion at Buffalo on Sept. 9, 10 and 11, during the Pan-American Exposition. Monday, Sept. 9, has been set aside especially and designated as Spanish-American War Veterans' Day.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
 Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
 Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.
 KEARSARGE (Flagship), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Merriam, temporarily. At Navy Yard, N. Y. Address there.
 ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
 BANCROFT, Lieut. W. J. Howard. At Boston. Will go out of commission. Address there.
 MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Tompkinsville, N. Y. Address there.
 SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Paton Rouge. Address Natchez, Miss., then follow itinerary. Leave Baton Rouge May 10; arrive Natchez May 11, leave May 18; arrive Greenville May 19, leave May 22; arrive Memphis May 24, leave June 1; arrive Helena, Ark., June 2, leave June 4; arrive Vicksburg June 5, leave June 13; arrive New Orleans June 15.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief.
 CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Montevideo. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.
 ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton. Montevideo. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief.
 IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
 ABAREND, Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago, Pago, Samoa.
 FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Sausalito, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.
 PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. At Mare Island, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 WISCONSIN, Capt. George C. Reiter. At San Francisco. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remy, Commander-in-Chief.
 Rear-Admiral Fulk Rodgers, Senior Squadron Comdr.
 Rear-Admiral Louis Kempf, Junior Squadron Comdr.
 All vessels on the station should be addressed "Care Senior Squadron Commander, U. S. Naval Force, Asiatic Station, Manila, P. I." unless otherwise given. Postage to officers and sailors on our ships in the Philippines is domestic; to Japan or other countries postage is foreign. Letters should be marked "Officer's letter" or "Sailor's letter," as the case may be. Should it happen that a letter be sent addressed to a point in the Philippines and the letter had to be forwarded to Japan for delivery, the recipient would pay the additional postage on delivery.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. F. W. Dickins. At Melbourne. Address Manila, P. I. Will be at Melbourne May 6 to 9 attending the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York and opening of Federal Parliament.
 NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Address to station as above. Left Colombo May 7 for Singapore; arrive Singapore May 10, leave May 13, arrive Manila May 19.
 KENTUCKY, Capt. C. H. Stockton. Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander. At Cavite. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.
 ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Iloilo.
 ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Cavite. Address to station as above.
 ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Manila.
 BENNINGTON, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Hong Kong, China. Address there, care of American Consul.
 CASTINE, Comdr. Charles G. Bowman. At Cavite, P. I.
 CELTIC, Comdr. Charles T. Forse. At Cavite.
 CONCORD, Comdr. Wm. Swift. At Amoy, China.
 CULGOA, Comdr. F. J. Drake. Left Brisbane, Australia, May 8, for Manila.
 DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr T. C. McLean. At Cebu.
 FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Cavite. Address to station as above.
 GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. F. Halsey. At Batavia, Java.
 GLACIER, Comdr. F. P. Gilmore. At Sydney.
 HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Shanghai.
 IRIS, Ensign D. W. Knox. Left Shanghai May 5 for Yokohama.
 ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Cavite.
 ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Canton.
 MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite.
 MARIETTA, Comdr. Jas. K. Cogswell. At Cebu.
 MONADNOCK, Capt. Oscar W. Farnholt. At Shanghai. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.
 MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred. M. Wise. At Tong-ku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of U. S. Consul.
 MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Hong Kong, China. Address to station as above.
 NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Hong Kong, China. Will start for New York, N. Y., about May 8. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 NASHIAN, Ensign F. E. Ridgely. At Cebu.
 NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. At Vigan.
 NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Woosung, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.
 OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. Left Shanghai May 5 for Yokohama. Will return to United States. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 PETREL, Comdr. E. H. Gheen. At Cavite, P. I. Ordered to Mare Island. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.
 PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Bartlett. At Cavite. Address to station as above.
 PRINCETON, At Cebu.
 VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Zamboanga, P. I.
 WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Manila.
 WOMPATUCK, Lieut. John J. Knapp. At Lubang Island. Address to station as above.
 YORKTOWN, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. At Zamboanga.
 ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Ensign Lyman A. Cotten. At Hong Kong.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Cebu.
 BASCO, Cadet James H. Comfort. In Bataan Province.
 CALAMIANES, Ensign A. H. McCarthy. At Zamboanga.
 GUARDQUOI, Ensign W. T. Tarrant. In Subig Bay.
 LETTE, Ensign L. R. Sargent. At Iloilo.
 MARVELOES, Ensign Wm. D. Leahy. At Cavite.
 MINDORO, Lieut. Henry V. Butler, Jr. At Danao.
 PANAY, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. On coast of Mindanao.
 PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Cebu.
 PARAGUA, Lieut. Y. Strirling. At Cavite.
 QUIROS, Lieut. P. J. Werlich. On Vigan Station.
 SAMAR, Lieut. G. C. Day. Off coast of Mindoro.
 URDANETA, Ensign C. T. Owens. In Subig Bay.
 VILLALOBOS, Lieut. H. M. F. Huse. At Palanog.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. At Seattle. Will cruise in Alaskan waters. Address care Post Office, Seattle, Wash.
 FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. On Atlantic coast. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

BRUTUS, Lieut. Comdr. C. B. T. Moore. Left Cavite May 4 for the United States. Will go to Boston. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Tompkinsville, N. Y. Address Navy Yard, N. Y.
 EGLE, Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Fletcher. At Colorado Reef, Cuba. Address Key West, Fla.
 GWIN, Lieut. A. H. Robertson. At Annapolis, Md. Address Annapolis, Md.
 HOLLAND, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 IROQUOIS, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 MAYFLOWER, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address there.
 MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa. Address Erie, Pa.
 RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At San Diego. Address there.
 POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. Left San Francisco April 20 for Honolulu, Guam, Cavite and Manila. Address care of Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.
 SYLPH, Lieut. W. C. Cole. At Washington. Address Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
 TALBOT, Ensign W. T. Cluverius. At Academy, Annapolis.
 UNCAS, Chief Btsn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.
 VIXEN, Comdr. C. K. Curtis. At Sagua de Tanamo, Cuba. Address there.
 YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At Gibara, Cuba, surveying in Nipe and Levira Bays. Address Gibara, via Havana, Cuba.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. C. P. Perkins. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.
 AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At Port Royal, S. C. Address Port Royal, S. C.
 BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Left Port Said April 26 for New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.
 CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. T. B. Howard. At Annapolis, Md. Address there. Itinerary as follows: Leave Annapolis June 10; leave Cape June 20 and arrive New London July 1; leave July 5 for cruise in Buzzard's Bay and arrive New Bedford July 12; leave July 16 and arrive Orient Point July 19, where transfer of cadets with Indiana will take place; leave July 20 for cruise in Gardiner's Bay and Block Island Sound and arrive Newport July 30; leave Aug. 3 and arrive Portland Aug. 10; leave Aug. 14 and arrive at Cape August 22; arrive Annapolis Aug. 28.
 CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.
 DIXIE, Comdr. S. M. Ackley. Left New York May 6; will arrive Santa Lucia May 13, leave May 14; arrive Montevideo June 1, leave June 5; arrive Rio de Janeiro June 10, leave June 13; arrive Santa Lucia June 24, leave June 25; arrive Hampton Roads July 2. Mail to meet this ship at Santa Lucia on her return call at that port must leave New York by the Quebec S. S. Company's steamer sailing from New York May 25. Address care of American Consul.
 ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. At San Juan. Will cruise in accordance with the following itinerary: Arrive Havana May 12, leave May 16; arrive Port Royal and vicinity May 24, leave June 7; arrive Chesapeake Bay June 15, leave June 29; arrive Gardiner's Bay and vicinity July 5, leave July 25; arrive Newport, R. I., July 26. Until May 10, address all mail care U. S. Leitch, Agent, Post Office, New York, N. Y. After May 10, and until June 4, address all mail to Port Royal, S. C. After June 4, and until June 26, address all mail to Yorktown, Va. After June 26, and until July 24, address all mail to Fishers Island, Suffolk Co., N. Y. After July 24 address mail to Newport, R. I.
 HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. Left Port Royal May 6. The itinerary of the Hartford is as follows: Due at Plymouth, England June 4, leave June 6; arrive Leith, Scotland, June 11, leave June 21; arrive Christiania, Norway, June 24, leave July 6; arrive Copenhagen, Denmark, July 8, leave July 22; arrive Stockholm, Sweden, July 25, leave Aug. 4; arrive Kiel, Germany, Aug. 7, leave Aug. 14; arrive Gravesend, England, Aug. 20, leave Aug. 30; arrive Lisbon, Portugal, Sept. 8, leave Sept. 13; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 16, leave Sept. 23; arrive St. Thomas, V. I., Oct. 16, leave Oct. 18; arrive Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 26. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. All letters and sealed matter will cost five cents per half ounce.
 INDIANA, Comdr. C. E. Colahan. Left Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., May 9, for Annapolis, Md. Address Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. The itinerary of the Indiana is as follows: Leave Annapolis June 10; arrive Newport News June 15; leave June 20 and arrive New London June 27; leave July 1 for cruise in Gardiner's Bay and Block Island Sound and arrive Newport July 19; leave July 15 and arrive Orient Point July 19 where transfer of cadets with Chesapeake will take place; leave July 23 and arrive New London 23d; leave July 27 and arrive Portland Aug. 3; leave Aug. 7 and arrive Halifax Aug. 10; leave Aug. 15 and arrive Newport News Aug. 20; leave Aug. 26 and arrive Annapolis Aug. 28.
 LANCASTER, Comdr. H. B. Mansfield. Left Port Royal May 7 for Hampton Roads; will then, after being repaired, go to Gardiner's Bay and vicinity, and from thence to Newport July 2. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. At San Diego. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will cruise in accordance with itinerary: Arrive San Diego April 21; leave May 1 and arrive Sandwich Island May 25; leave May 25 and arrive Puget Sound July 10; leave Aug. 10 and arrive Astoria Aug. 15; leave Aug. 25 and arrive San Francisco Sept. 1.
 MONONGAHELA, Comdr. W. H. Emory. At Yorktown, Va. Itinerary as follows: Arrive Yorktown May 1, leave May 24 for a short stay at Annapolis; will then return to Hampton Roads. Address Yorktown, Va.
 NEWPORT, Capt. J. J. Hunker. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.
 PENNSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.
 TOPEKA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At Norfolk, Va. repairing. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk Va.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. At Boston, Mass. Preparing for summer cruise. The itinerary is as follows: Leave Boston June 1; arrive Edinburgh June 20; arrive Copenhagen July 9; arrive St. Petersburg July 18; arrive Antwerp Aug. 6; arrive Gravesend Aug. 14; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 30; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 6; arrive Boston Oct. 21. The address of the Enterprise from June 1 to Aug. 20 will be care of B. F. Stevens, U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. After Aug. 20 address Boston, Mass.
 ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. Preparing for a European cruise during the summer. At Glen Cove, N. Y. Address there.
 SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. Will sail on a summer cruise to Europe about June 15. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
 RICHMOND, Capt. Richard P. Leary. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
 VERMONT, Capt. A. S. Snow. Navy Yard, New York.
 WAASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge; Ensign R. I. Curtin, Assistant in Charge.
 CUSHING, DU PONT, ERICSSON, FOOTE, PORTER, RODGERS, STOCKTON, WINSLOW.—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

ALEXANDER, Left San Lucia for Montevideo April 23. Address Valparaiso, Chili.
 CAESAR, At Norfolk Yard. Address there.
 HANNIBAL, At Boston, Mass. Address there.
 JUDITH, At Guam. Address Guam, Ladrones Islands.
 LEONIDAS, At Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 NERO, At Norfolk. Address mail to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 POMPEY, At Vigan. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.
 SATURN, At Hong Kong. Address Manila, P. I., care Senior Squadron Commander.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 3.—Comdr. E. H. Gheen, to command Petrel. (Detached command Brutus.)
 Lieut. Comdr. C. B. T. Moore, to command Brutus. (detached Buffalo.)
 Lieut. F. H. Clark, request for cancellation of appointment for duty branch Hydrographic Office, Chicago, Ill.; considered as withdrawn.
 Capt. C. S. Radford, U. S. M. C., to Washington, D. C.; report Headquarters, April 30.
 Capt. C. S. Radford, U. S. M. C., assume charge Office of Acting Quartermaster, Headquarters; connection duties as acting quartermaster.
 Asst. Surg. J. S. Taylor, detached Manila; to Yokohama Hospital; relief of Assistant Surgeon Benton.
 Asst. Surg. F. L. Benton, detached Yokohama Hospital; to Asiatic Station.
 Chief Btsn. J. Costello, detached Vermont; to command Osceola.
 Btsn. J. Nash, retired, to Boston yard, general storekeeper's department, May 8.
 Paym. Clk. F. S. Larkin, appointment revoked. (U. S. S. Kearsarge.)
 Paym. Clk. J. E. Colcord, appointment revoked. (U. S. S. Kearsarge.)
 Paym. Clk. G. H. Washburn, appointment revoked. (New London Station.)
 Paym. Clk. W. R. Pattison, appointment revoked. (U. S. S. R. Wabash.)
 MAY 4.—Rear Admiral E. M. Shepard, detached Third Lighthouse District, May 15; to home and wait orders.
 Capt. W. M. Folger, to duty charge Third Lighthouse District, May 15.
 Capt. C. S. Bradford, U. S. M. C., detached office of assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia; to duty as assistant quartermaster, Marine Headquarters, May 1.
 Comdr. A. B. Speyers, detached New York yard, May 15; to Cavite Station, sailing May 21.
 Paym. Clk. Thos. W. Spratley, appointed Wabash; report May 15.
 MAY 5.—Sunday.
 MAY 6.—P. A. Surg. E. S. Bogert, to Lancaster, May 11; relief of Surgeon Lowndes.
 Surg. C. H. T. Lowndes, detached Lancaster, May 11; to San Juan Station, via Mayflower; relief of Surgeon Wieber.
 Surg. F. W. F. Wieber, detached San Juan Station; to Academy; relief of Medical Director Derr.
 Dir. E. Z. Derr, detached Academy; to home and wait orders.
 Lieut. C. S. Williams, detached Iowa, June 1; to home—one month's leave.
 MAY 7.—Surg. L. W. Curtis, detached Vermont, May 11; to home and hold self in readiness for sea duty.
 Surg. G. Pickrell, to Vermont, May 11; relief of Surg. Curtis.
 Asst. Paym. F. G. Pyne, detached New York Yard, May 13; to Chesapeake, May 15; relief of Passed Asst. Paym. Merriam.
 Passed Asst. Paym. J. H. Merriam, detached Chesapeake, May 15; continue other duties.
 Passed Asst. Paym. H. H. Balthis, to New York Yard, as assistant to general storekeeper, June 3.
 A. Btsn. Heinrich Seedorf, appointed from May 7; Helena.
 A. Btsn. Jos. Clancy, appointed from May 7; Newark.
 A. Gun. John T. Swift, appointed from May 7; Newark.
 A. Gun. John Grady, appointed from May 7; Buffalo.
 A. Gun. B. H. Connell, appointed from May 7; Glacier.
 MAY 8.—Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Schuetz, to duty compass office, Bureau of Equipment, May 14.
 Lieut. C. B. Barnes, detached Franklin; to Bureau of Navigation.
 Lieut. J. M. Reeves, detached Kearsarge, May 27; to home and await orders.
 Lieut. A. A. Ackerman, detached Union Iron Works, etc., May 20; to Kearsarge, May 27; relief of Lieutenant Reeves.
 Lieut. F. Lyon, detached Alabama; to home and wait orders.
 Lieut. T. S. Wilson, Department's order to Franklin modified; to Alabama; relief of Lieutenant F. Lyon.
 Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Dyer, granted two months' sick leave.
 Capt. D. Williams, U. S. M. C., to Torpedo Station.
 CHANGES ON THE ASIATIC STATION.
 Cablegram from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Station, Cavite, P. I., May 8, 1901:
 Comdr. Edward H. Gheen, detached command Marietta; to command Petrel.
 Comdr. Theodore Porter, assigned to Cavite Station.
 Comdr. Daniel D. V. Stuart, assigned to Cavite Station.
 Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll, detached command Bennington; to command Helena.
 Comdr. Edwin K. Moore, detached command Helena; to command Bennington.
 Lieut. Comdr. Chas. B. T. Moore, to command Brutus (en route home).
 Lieut. Comdr. Chas. W. Bartlett, cable detaching command Piscataqua; to command Petrel, revoked.
 Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman, detached command Wompatuck; to the Princeton.
 Lieut. Howard Gage, detached Yokohama Hospital; to Oregon.
 Lieut. Ernest F. Eckhardt, detached Celtic; to Petrel.
 Lieut. John M. Hudgins, detached Manila; to Petrel.
 Lieut. John J. Knapp, detached Petrel; to Wompatuck.
 Lieut. John A. Bell, detached Bennington; to New Orleans.
 Lieut. Clarence A. Carr, detached Bennington; to Cavite Station.
 Ensign Wm. L. Littlefield, detached Manila; to Petrel.
 Ensign Ernest C. Keenan, detached Petrel; to Celtic.
 Ensign Frederic R. Holman, detached Petrel; to Celtic.
 Ensign Arthur Crenshaw, to Wilmington.
 Ensign George B. Rice, to Wilmington.
 Cadet John E. Lewis, detached Petrel; to Manila.
 Surg. Chas. F. Stokes, detached Asiatic Station; to home, via mail steamer.
 Col. Henry C. Cochran, M. C., detached Marine Barracks, Cavite Station; to home.
 Lieut. Col. Allan C. Kelton, M. C., Lieut. Col. First Regiment Marines, also commanding officer First Battalion Marines, Cavite Station.

Lieut. Col. Mancill C. Goodrell, M. C., Senior Marine Officer, Cavite Station.
1st Lieut. Samuel A. W. Patterson, detached Co. B, Fourth Battalion Marines; to Yokohama Hospital for treatment.

MAY 9.—Rear Admiral E. M. Shepard, Capt. C. M. Chester, P. H. Cooper and J. B. Coghlan and Comdr. D. Kennedy, to War College, June 1, for course of instruction.

Capt. G. F. F. Wilde, detached Boston Yard May 31; to War College, June 1, for instruction.

Comdr. C. H. West, detached New York Yard, May 31; to War College, June 1, for instruction.

Comdr. C. Belknap, detached as president of Naval Examining Board, Washington Yard, May 30; to War College, June 1, for instruction.

Comdr. G. P. Colvocoresses, detached Library and War Records Office, May 30; to War College, June 1, for instruction.

Comdr. D. H. Mahan, additional duty as inspector of equipment works of Moran Bros., Seattle, Washington.

A. Gun. R. W. Kessler, detached Franklin; to Richmond.

ACTING GUNNERS AND BOATSWAINS.

The following are the names of the men who have successfully passed the examination for acting gunners and acting boatswains in the Navy, with date of appointment. All other candidates failed to reach the necessary percentage, and therefore will not be appointed.

Acting gunners—R. E. Cox, T. P. Clark, H. A. Davis, W. G. Smith, and J. J. Murray, appointed April 11, 1901; R. W. Kessler and B. E. Staples, appointed April 12, 1901; J. T. Swift, John Grady and B. H. Connell, appointed May 7, 1901.

Acting boatswains—William Juraschka, B. H. Shepley, Gustave Sabelstrom and M. J. J. Farley, appointed April 11, 1901; Gustav Freudendorf, April 27, 1901; Heinrich Seedorff and Joseph Clancy, May 7, 1901. No other examinations will be held until 1902. Candidates who failed upon this examination, if not beyond the age limit or otherwise eligible, will be permitted to compete at the next examination, but they must make application in writing to the Bureau of Navigation.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 1.—Col. F. L. Denny, granted leave of absence for three days from the 2d inst.

MAY 2.—1st Lieut. L. B. Purcell, detailed a member of a general court-martial in session at the Navy Yard, League Island.

MAY 3.—Capt. T. P. Kane and 2d Lieut. F. A. Ramsey, ordered to the Recruiting Office, New York, for temporary duty.

MAY 4.—Capt. J. T. Myers, detailed as judge advocate of a general court-martial in session at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, in the place of 1st Lieut. E. E. West.

Col. H. C. Cochran, detached from command of the 1st Brigade of Marines at the Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., and ordered to his home. Lieut. Col. A. C. Kelton has been ordered to assume that command.

1st Lieut. O. H. Rask has been appointed post adjutant of the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard Brooklyn.

1st Lieut. W. G. Powell, ordered to the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, League Island.

MAY 8.—Major H. C. Haines, to instruction in torpedo work, mines, etc., and also detailed to command the detachment of Marines ordered to the Torpedo Station, Newport, for instruction.

Capt. Dion Williams and Capt. G. C. Thorpe, ordered to Torpedo Station, Newport, for the purpose of joining a Marine class for instruction in torpedo work, mines, etc. 2d Lieut. E. Hayes, from the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, to the Marine Barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Capt. B. H. Fuller, granted leave of absence for one month.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MAY 3.—2d Lieut. C. E. Johnston, relieved from duty in connection with the Life Saving Service, and assigned to temporary duty in the office of the superintendent of construction, Pacific coast.

2d Lieut. John Mel, relieved from duty in the office of the superintendent of construction, Pacific coast, and assigned to the McCulloch.

Surg. W. E. Handy, granted ten days' leave.

The resignation of Cadet G. S. Tilley accepted, to take effect May 31, 1901.

2d Lieut. H. D. Hinckley, granted twenty days' leave.

MAY 4.—2d Lieut. J. H. Scott, ordered to the Dallas.

2d Lieut. H. H. Wolf, from the Dallas to the Dexter.

MAY 7.—Capt. R. M. Clark, granted 30 days' leave.

A board of officers of the Revenue Cutter Service convened at New Orleans, La., on the 15th of April, 1901, for the trial of Chief Engr. Wesley J. Phillips, R. C. S., under charges preferred against him by his commanding officer. Findings of the board: Specification 1, proved in part; Specification 2, proved in part, and of the charge guilty in less degree than charged, and recommended that Chief Engr. Phillips be reduced in his grade ten numbers, and that he be reprimanded by the Department. The findings and recommendations of the board were approved.

Navy Table

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Various changes in the arrangements of his office have been made by the new Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Admiral Bowles, including the transfer to the shipyards having contracts for government work of ten of his most experienced draughtsmen for duty in the office of the Supervising Constructor.

The docking of the double-turreted monitor Amphitrite at Port Royal is probably the last duty that unfortunate piece of Governmental extravagance economy will be called upon to perform. It is hoped the vessel will succeed in getting free from the dock before it breaks down, as it threatened to do while the Indiana was in dock.

The U. S. S. Concord has gone to Amoy, in the south of China, and will probably remain at that important point for some considerable time. Amoy has suddenly become of prime interest to this country by reason of the fact that the island of Kulangsu is now the official foreign residence district, including, of course, the U. S. Consulate.

The U. S. S. Essex is now in Havana, Cuba, and will remain at that port for some little time to come. This vessel, which is in command of Comdr. Richard G.avenport, U. S. N., will return to United States waters late in the present month, and late in July the Essex will be stationed at Newport, R. I. At last accounts the health of the ship continued excellent.

The U. S. naval collier Alexander has been reported as having arrived safely at Santa Lucia, en route for the Pacific Coast. The next point from which this vessel will be reported is Montevideo, Uruguay. It may be remembered that the Alexander sailed, a short time since, from the United States with a cargo of some five thousand tons of bituminous coal for the new coaling station recently established at Pichilingue, Lower California. It is not probable that the ship will reach her destination before some date in June.

Decoration Day in Baltimore will receive an added interest this year from the fact that the three torpedo destroyers, the Truxton, Whipple and Worden, now nearing completion at the works of the Maryland Steel Company, Sparrow Point, are to be launched on that day. These little vessels are each of 433 tons displacement, are intended for a speed of thirty knots an hour and will be among the most powerful craft afloat, of their type. Their horsepower is guaranteed to be 8,500 and they are provided with twin screws.

The work of removing the 13-inch gun in the forward turret of the U. S. S. Kearsarge, at the Navy Yard, New York, is progressing favorably under the direction of Naval Constructor Capps. On May 2 and 3 two plates from the turret, weighing 35 and 25 tons, had been removed, exposing the carriages upon which the big guns rest. It will be necessary to remove the gun, which weighs 70 tons, from the carriage, slide it through an opening made in the front part of the turret by the removal of the plates, and then lift it from the deck to the wharf by a 100-ton crane, chartered for the purpose.

Rear-Admiral Remy has been authorized to conduct naval maneuvers this summer in the Gulf of Pechili, off the coast of China. The Department appreciates the importance of holding maneuvers in that strategic body of water and the Admiral has been given full authority to conduct them as he may see fit. In his report on the subject it is understood that he said he intended to make an attack upon the coast in the vicinity of Pekin, to effect a landing at Taku. How many vessels he will take is not known to the Department. During his absence Rear-Admiral Rodgers will be in charge of the Manila station. Before returning to Manila from his present trip Admiral Remy has been directed to visit New Zealand with the Brooklyn.

We have received a handsome invitation from the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, Cal., to attend the launching of the battleship Ohio from their yards on Saturday, May 18. The vessel will be christened by Miss Helen Deshler and launched by Mrs. William McKinley, wife of President McKinley. On the front page of the invitation is a picture of the President and the figure of a bluejacket with cutlass drawn and a mechanic clad in his overalls with a hammer in his left hand. Both are represented holding up streamers. On the third page of the invitation is a picture of the Ohio.

The U. S. S. Dixie, Comdr. S. M. Ackley, left New York May 6 for Venezuela with men and supplies for vessels on the South Atlantic Station. She will bring back a number of seamen whose terms have expired to the Navy Yard, New York.

The old U. S. S. Minnesota, a vessel of 4,700 tons displacement, which has been used as an armory by the Massachusetts Naval Militia at Boston, is to be sold by the Navy Department. Secretary Long has appointed a board of officers, consisting of Captain Wadleigh, Commander Kearny and Naval Constructor Baxter, to examine and appraise her. She is the last of the Tennessee class, and was built at Washington, D. C., in 1855, and was one of the largest vessels of the old Navy.

The plans of the U. S. S. St. Louis, which were supposed to have been lost, according to the daily papers, were resting safely all the time in the office of Messrs. Neafe & Levy at Philadelphia, who were awarded the contract to construct the vessel some time since.

Capt. Yates Stirling, commandant of the naval station at San Juan, Porto Rico, was reported in the press despatches describing the wharf fire there on April 30 as having rescued Mr. Butler, a shipping agent whose retreat had been cut off by the flames, which compelled him to jump overboard. The fire was much like the one that destroyed the North German Lloyd piers in New York a year ago. Marines and soldiers did valiant service as fire fighters and several were more or less burned. The U. S. quartermaster's wharf was secured for the landing of steamers. The money loss was \$300,000.

CONSOLIDATING SHIP BUILDING PLANTS.

Messrs. H. W. Poor & Company, of 18 Wall Street, have issued the prospectus of the new corporation mentioned in the Army and Navy Journal of last week which is to be known as the United States Shipbuilding Company. It is to be organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey and will acquire the plants and equipments of the following: The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, the Union Iron Works, The Bath Iron Works and Hyde Windlass Company, The Crescent Shipyard, The Samuel L. Moore & Sons Company and the Canda Manufacturing Company. The authorized capital stock will be \$32,500,000 of preferred stock (7 per cent., non-cumulative) and an equal amount of common stock, making an aggregate capital of \$65,000,000. The board of directors will consist of Henry T. Scott, president of The Union Iron Works; Lewis Nixon, The Crescent Shipyard; Charles J. Canda, president of The Canda Manufacturing Co.; John S. Hyde, president of The Hyde Windlass Co.; E. W. Hyde, president of The Bath Iron Works, Limited; E. H. Harriman, chairman of board, Union Pacific R. Co.; H. E. Huntington, first vice-president of the Southern Pacific Co.; Irving M. Scott, vice-president and general manager of The Union Iron Works; C. B. Orcutt, president of The Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.; Edwin Hawley, president of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Ry. Co.; James Stillman, president of the National City Bank, and others who may be named after incorporation.

A combination of shipbuilding interests such as has now been accomplished has been rumored for some time, and the importance of the event in the development of this country can hardly be overestimated. The advantages to be gained by placing these different plants under the control of one management were very clearly and forcibly stated by Rear Admiral F. T. Bowles, Chief Constructor, U. S. N., in his report dated Dec. 22, 1900. The seven points made in this report are as follows:

1. Each concern builds that for which it is best fitted and equipped, or that which its character, location and labor can accomplish most economically.
2. Structural materials, steel, iron, timber, etc., can be purchased at the lowest rates, a prompt supply secured at points where it is most needed.
3. The technical knowledge of design, which comes from experience, records and data of each concern, will be combined, thus giving confidence to customers that the results contracted for shall be attained.
4. The healthy professional rivalry of the various yards can be utilized to produce the best results in design, construction and administration, without the disastrous and narrowing devices of destructive competition.
5. The standardization of the numberless details of ship fittings, auxiliaries and appliances, which are now almost as various and incongruous in design as they are in number, and their production in quantity by those best qualified, would produce enormous economies.
6. It will be possible to effect great economies by the separation of warships and merchant construction into different establishments, thus avoiding the difficulties of organization and increased cost of radically different types of construction upon adjoining ships.
7. The better organization and management of the individual concerns would be a necessary and direct result of this incorporation.

The new corporation will not only offer increased facilities for the construction of war vessels, both for our Government and those of foreign powers, but will undoubtedly prove of great assistance in developing an American merchant marine. The prospectus states that the company expects to make its profits largely out of the economies resulting from the operation of the various plants under a centralized management, and that American ship owners will be able to procure larger and better ocean-going steamships than have been, until recently, produced in American yards without increased cost per ton. By the proper assignment of work to its various yards the new company will be able to lay down at one time 46 fighting ships, including 12 battleships or first-class cruisers, 13 cruisers and 21 torpedo boats or destroyers. The somewhat startling statement is also made that the corporation could undertake to duplicate or double the present fighting force of the U. S. Navy, which has required sixteen years for its production, in four years or even less if an emergency arose.

Admiral Bowles and Mr. Lewis Nixon, in reports included in the prospectus, estimate the value of the various plants as "going concerns" at \$45,000,000. Mr. Nixon estimates the future net earnings of the combined plants at not less than \$7,500,000 per annum. A report of chartered accountants is presented showing that on May 2, 1901, the aggregate value of contract work in hand amounted to \$63,785,123.

Attached to the new company's prospectus are letters from Lewis Nixon, the late Collis P. Huntington, Henry T. Scott and E. W. Hyde on the present condition and future prospects of shipbuilding in the United States. It is hardly necessary to say that all of these gentlemen take a most optimistic view of the situation, and even predict that the American shipyards will soon be constructing a greater tonnage yearly than those of Great Britain.

OUR NAVY IN ASIATIC WATERS.

The U. S. naval transport Glacier has reached Sydney, N. S. W., for a cargo of fresh beef and vegetables destined for the naval forces operating in the Philippines. This fine transport has been of inestimable service to the forces under Admiral Remy, and it is probable that her services will be retained until the occupancy of the Archipelago is brought to a conclusion.

According to late cablegrams from Rear Admiral Kempff the fleet operating in Philippine waters has been kept on the move for some time past, and the rapid suppression of the insurrection tends to confirm the statement made by us some weeks ago that the force on that station will soon be redistributed, China and Japan coming in for several of the more important craft. It is not improbable that some vessels will be detailed for an extended trip into Russian waters during the coming summer. The movements of the Russian fleet have become quite interesting of late, and it is the wish of the Navy Department in Washington that a correct idea of the force and disposition of that fleet shall be reported upon as soon as possible.

Orders have been sent to Manila for the return of the U. S. S. Petrel to the Mare Island Navy Yard for the purpose of a thorough overhauling and repair, of which this little craft stands in great need. The Petrel has been one of the most efficient of the smaller vessels on the Asiatic Station, and it is due to her that her repairs should be as extensive as her services have been continuous. The smaller vessels of the Navy serving in the Philippine Archipelago have been of the utmost value during the last two years, and the wisdom of the Department in adding to this secondary force becomes more apparent with each day's experience on that distant field of operations.

The training ship Buffalo, en route from Manila for New York, has been reported at Port Said, and may be expected at her destination by the last of the present month. The Buffalo brings home quite a number of officers and men, whose terms of service have expired, and several invalids, condemned by medical survey on the station.

COURSE FOR 1901, NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

It is proposed to have officers attending the course at the Naval War College report June 1. The course will begin Monday, June 3, with an opening address by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The course will end Sept. 28. The first week will be devoted to an explanation of the course and the war games, and the lectures of Captain Mahan on strategy will be read by the college staff. The subjects connected with the main problem of the year will follow.

The course in International Law will be in charge of Prof. John Bassett Moore, of Columbia University, who will lay down a series of cases from time to time, the solutions of which will be handed in by the four committees, into which the officers and attendants will be divided. Prof. Moore will be in attendance from time to time to discuss these solutions. Besides the series by Captain Mahan, there will be lectures by Gen. H. L. Abbott, U. S. A., retired; John R. Proctor, Francis B. Loomis, U. S. Minister to Venezuela; Prof. Sloane, of Columbia; Prof. McLaughlin, of the University of Michigan; Prof. Wilson, of Brown University; Sheridan Reid, lately U. S. Consul at Tien-Tsin; Captain Wisner, U. S. Artillery; Rear Admiral Taylor, Captain Goodrich, Prof. Alger, U. S. N.; Naval Constructors Woodward and Capps, U. S. N.; Surgeon Beyer, and probably Captain McCalla, and also by the staff of the college.

It is probable that Prof. Hart and Strobel, of Harvard University, will lecture, and it is hoped that some time during the summer Whitelaw Reid will come. The work of the college will also be closely linked during the summer with that of the North Atlantic Squadron, the scheme of which has already been approved by the Navy Department.

The Navy Department has announced the itinerary of the summer cruise of the battleship Indiana. The vessel, as has been published, will serve this summer as a training ship for the Naval Cadets. Her repairs at League Island were completed May 8, and she sailed on that day for Annapolis where she will take on board 137 cadets. The sailing ship Chesapeake will take the remainder of the class. From Annapolis the Indiana will proceed to Hampton Roads, and the cadets will be given an opportunity to visit the shipbuilding works at Newport News. After leaving Hampton Roads the Indiana will go to New York for the purpose of allowing the cadets to go through the Navy Yard there. In Gardiner's bay the cadets will be given a week's practice in target instruction. The Indiana will then cruise to Newport and Orient Point, where she will meet the Chesapeake and exchange cadets. The battleship will then proceed to Portland, Maine, thence to Halifax and then to New London to stay several days. Thence she will go to Gardiner's Bay, Newport News and Annapolis.

THIS IS THE NAVY'S CREW.

Annapolis, Md., May 7, 1901.

Naval Cadet Wallace P. Bertholf, the sturdy first oar of the crew, is 20 years old. He stands well in mechanical drawing and in physics, and besides being a fine oarsman, is a trained indoor athlete. Naval Cadet Joseph Otto Fisher, No. 2, one of the younger members of the crew, is 18 years old; he sustains the high standard of rowing maintained by the crew. Naval Cadet Paul H. Fretz, the third oar, has devoted himself steadfastly to athletics and scholarship since he entered the Academy in September, 1899, with the result that he holds the envied post on the boat crew and stands No. 2, in scholarship and order of merit, in his class, which numbers 56 members. He is tall, wiry and full of energy in his stroke. Frank Burrows Freyer, No. 4, is 21 years old and was one of last year's football team. He is No. 9 in Mechanical Drawing, in a class of 65. Naval Cadet Guy Whitlock, No. 5, is one of the strongest men in the Academy, and played centre against West Point. Naval Cadet Neil E. Nichols, No. 6, is also the captain of the eleven, and upon his skill and judgment will greatly depend the outcome of next fall's West Point-Navy game. He is 21 years old and well built.

Naval Cadet Roger Williams, is No. 7, and the captain of the crew. He played guard in the last West Point game, and is an experienced oarsman. He has held the Academy championship as wrestler, and is a noted athlete. He has had the title "the Hercules of the crew." He is 21 years old, powerful, capable, and persevering, and makes a competent captain. In scholarship he receives his best marks in mechanical drawing and mathematics. Naval Cadet Percy Wright Foote, is a tall, broad, well formed young man, of 21 years. He fills the position of stroke to the great advantage of the crew, pulling a firm and beautiful oar. He stands well in mathematics. Naval Cadet Donald C. Bingham, is the champion coxswain of the crew. This is his third year at the tiller, and he has improved each season, performing his duties skilfully and with vim. He has a judicial gravity in his work that has earned him the sobriquet of "Judge."

The test of oars on Saturday, May 4, between the men of the Naval Academy and Yale, came to a conclusion too close for comfort. Indeed, the eye-lash finish was so near even, that the referee finally declared his decision to be that the "Navy won," without either time, or distance being an element of the judgment. The start was made at twenty minutes past six, the Navy taking water a trifle ahead of Yale. The start was off Cemetery Bluff, Severn River, the swash of a passing launch threw the Navy back three-quarters of a length. Then, clear of the Puritan, the sailors bent to their oars with a will, and it was nip and tuck, both crews swinging away with the unvarying stroke of thirty-six to every sixty seconds. Neck to neck it went to the mile buoy, when the Yale passed a quarter of a boat's length ahead of the Navy. The disciples of Neptune were not far behind the Sons of Eli in the perfectness of their reach and return. So the two shells kept up the pace through the next half mile, with Yale in the lead, at its safe quarter of a length, and so to the three-quarter, with but the last quarter to the finish. Here both crews made the inevitable spurt. Who would win was a toss as the two crews ran their already swift stroke up to forty, and closed the race in ten minutes, twenty-six and a half seconds, two miles straight away—the fastest time ever made on the course. Lieutenant Johnson called out a difference of "six inches" in favor of the cadets, but the finish was so close that neither time nor feet could be measured, and the Navy was given the race simply as winner. It was a beat, though, and the Navy's backers cheered lustily when the result was announced. Last year the Navy won over Yale by three-quarters of a boat length.

Officers of the race—Prof. Paul J. Dashiell, referee; judges at the finish, Lieutenant Johnson for the Navy, and Mr. Minor for Yale; time-keepers, Cadet C. W. Fisher for the Navy, and Mr. Blagden for Yale. The crews and weights were:—Naval Cadets—1. Bertholf, 159 pounds; 2. J. C. Fisher, 168; 3. Fretz, 169; 4. Freyer, 167; 5. Whitlock, 166; 6. Nichols, 168; 7. Williams, 169; Stroke, Foote, 168; Coxswain, Bingham, 105. Yale—1. Waterman, 167 pounds; 2. Warmouth, 165; 3. Johnson, 186; 4. Hooper, 170; 5. Rumsey, 173; 6. Auncincloss, 168; 7. Laws, 168; Stroke, Strong, 160; Coxswain, Minor, 109.

Substitutes for Yale, Atkinson, 170; Ackley, 168. Total weight in Cadet eight—1,329 pounds; average of crew, 166.1-8. Total weight of Yale eight—1,357 pounds; average of crew, 169.5-8. Total weight, in Cadet boat, including coxswain, 1,434 pounds. Total weight in Yale boat, including coxswain, 1,466 pounds.

The Naval Cadets defeated Gallaudet College, of Washington, D. C., in a game of baseball, Saturday afternoon, by the score of 13 to 2. Batteries—Navy—Raudenbush and Pottee; Gallaudet—Rosen and Andre.

The annual phantom parade which takes place on the first of May at St. John's College, was held Wednesday night. The portion of campus to the left of McDowell Hall was lighted with Japanese lanterns and torches, and was roped off to keep back the crowd that gathered to witness the drill. During the entire ceremony, fifty or more candidates for entrance to the Naval Academy, who had gathered with spectators to the scene, gazed the collegians, and when the order was given, "Parade Dismissed," the St. John's students made a rush to where the objectionable element had gathered to call the candidates to account for their unseemly interference. A fight was imminent, but Policeman Jackson, Prof. Soho, of the College, and Capt. Hugh R. Riley, Md. Nat. Guard, an alumnus of the College, interfered and acted as peacemakers, between the College boys and the candidates, preventing serious trouble. During the melee, a brick was thrown, it is supposed by a candidate, which struck B. A. Bryan, a collegian, who was merely a spectator, wounding him in the head. He was knocked unconscious, and removed to his apartments at the College, where the wound was dressed. The young man is now out. Candidates Bagley, Folly, and Carrigan were hit in the head with bed-slats with which the Collegians had been parading.

Mrs. Goldsborough, wife of Pay-Inspector W. Goldsborough, U. S. N., while leaving the house of a dress-maker last Wednesday, fell and sustained a fracture of the arm.

A brilliant german took place Saturday night at the Naval Academy. The leaders were Naval Cadet Fitzpatrick and Miss Goodrich. The favors were presented by Mrs. Caspar F. Goodrich, Mrs. Henri Marion, and Mrs. Charles T. Hutchins. The Yale crew was among the guests. A fine supper was served afterward.

The Naval Cadets on Friday afternoon sailed their inter-class cutter and catboat races. The cutter race was over an unmeasured, irregular course, about two

miles and a half in length. A strong northwest breeze was blowing. The cutters came in as follows: First Class, Cadet Zogbaum, sailing master, first, a mile in the lead of the second class, with Cadet Stirling as its sailing master. The third class cutter was third, with Naval Cadet John Rodgers, sailing master. The fourth class cutter, with Cadet Dodge, sailing master, closed the procession. The cadet boat race consisted of a test of picking up the greatest number of buoys. Twenty-nine buoys were set adrift, and the opportunity for the display of expert seamanship was large. The third class cat-boat, with Cadet Rowan, as coxswain, picked up 15. The first class, with Cadet Simons, as coxswain, gathered in 12. The fourth class, with Cadet Halsey, as coxswain, came in third with 2 buoys, and the second class, with Cadet Wainwright, as coxswain, returned empty-handed.

DEFENDS FORT ADAMS POST EXCHANGE.

Fort Greble, R. I., May 6, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It is like throwing pearls before swine to answer attacks on the post exchange, or "canteen," as it is generally known, made by such an ignorant and willful prevaricator as "Sergeant of the Regulars" apparently is. But as the public at large gets a wrong impression from statements of such incompetent and narrow-minded persons as this sergeant proves himself to be, and as this is the second attack made on the post exchange at Fort Adams, R. I., through your esteemed journal, I ask you to favor me with some space in your valuable paper, so as to correct some of the untruths told by the writer of the letter dated Fort Adams, R. I., April 8, 1901.

I have been stationed in the vicinity of Fort Adams for three years, and served of that time almost one year at Fort Adams. That the post exchange was not a model one during the year 1898 no one acquainted with the facts tries to deny, but the "canteen" was not under the control of the despised "Regular," but was under the auspices of the much-vaunted "Volunteer," the renowned 47th N. Y., U. S. Vol. Inf. What occurred during that period is by the people of the sergeant's type always laid to the Regular and his post exchanges. I defy anyone to prove anything disreputable as to the management or discipline of the exchange under the control of Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, Major S. W. Taylor and Capt. J. A. Lundeen, as successive commanding officers, and Lieut. S. C. Vestal, as exchange officer, of that post; all of these gentlemen are of the Artillery, Regular establishment.

That drunken soldiers interfered with the repose of the gallant sergeant (I doubt the soldiers got drunk in the exchange so many nights, as their money and checks would not hold out to get drunk on beer so very often, but rather think that it was bad whiskey they got for clothes sold, or on tick over in Newport) shows that he is a very poor specimen of a non-commissioned officer, and the men have no respect either for him or his rank. The Army Regulations require a non-commissioned officer to keep discipline in the squad-room, and also lay down what to do in case of infractions of the rules; of course, if a non-commissioned officer is too ignorant or too afraid to use his authority, he must expect that the privates, mostly young fellows, will step over the bounds and make a laughing stock of him.

As to his kick about the pay, every one acquainted with the service of the Artillery knows that a good (mind, I say "good") Artilleryman (we are not discussing officers now) deserves more pay than an Infantry soldier. Congress has made a step in the right direction, and gives first-class gunners \$24 extra per annum if they pass an examination, which is not so difficult that an average man who makes it his business to do his best in whatever position he finds himself cannot easily pass it. Probably the sergeant did not pass, and is dissatisfied now that he doesn't get as much pay as his more faithful comrades, and talks now as if a man had to be a college graduate to be an artilleryist.

Of course he also kicks about the ration and the feed, as he calls it. Why does he not go into the kitchen and run it for himself, if he knows so much about it? I am over ten years in the Service, and have lived on what is called "Government straight" a good many times, that is, the ration without any adjuncts from the exchange funds, and fared better than in many boarding-houses, omitting napkin and butter. It all depends on the cook the organization happens to have. Suppose you got turkey every day; would you not get tired of it? It is the same with the ration, and there it is that the exchange funds come in and relieve the soldier's stomach from monotony. That the most funds are made from selling beer everyone knows, and at that you generally get better beer and larger glasses than in a ginmill.

To cap the climax, the sergeant has the unlimited gall to state that there were more drunken soldiers when they sold beer on the post than now. Well, he lies, and deliberately lies. What his object is I cannot surmise; probably he is looking for a position with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as a proofreader. The court-martial records show that he lies. While beer was sold on the reservation a man, so inclined, could go to the exchange and drink his beer without offending the feelings of a total abstainer, who was not obliged to go the place where they sold it. Now the men bring liquor into the quarters, and all the vigilance on the part of the officers cannot stop it, and they drink there, and probably entice others to drink who would never have gone out for any themselves.

ANOTHER SERGEANT OF REGULARS.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., May 2, 1901.

The men of the 35th Infantry bade farewell to the Army on May 2, when the regiment was mustered out of the Service. Col. E. H. Plummer, who is still captain, 14th U. S. Infantry, has been re-appointed aide to General Shafter, a position to which he will be gladly welcomed.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who has been spending some time in the city, left on April 30 for his home in Virginia.

Mrs. Cheever, wife of Capt. B. H. Cheever, is at the Occidental, where she will remain during Captain Cheever's absence in Manila.

Major and Mrs. Guy L. Edie, who have been spending the winter with Mrs. Edie's parents, are now located at the Hotel Plymouth.

Colonel and Mrs. William M. Wallace have arrived in garrison, and are coily settled in Quarters No. 5.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, accompanied by Mrs. Kautz, arrived April 26 from the southern part of the State, where they have been sojourning for a few weeks. They are guests at the Occidental Hotel.

Capt. David S. Stanley is visiting his brother-in-law and sister, Captain and Mrs. David J. Rumbough.

Col. Jacob B. Rawles was pleasantly entertained on April 30 by the 28th Infantry Band, which rendered some beautiful selections. Mrs. Rawles, who has been

visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Col. and Mrs. Jacob B. Rawles, left April 28 for Chicago, Ill.

The friends of Lieut. Frank M. Polk, of the 39th Infantry, will be grieved to hear of his death, caused by pneumonia. Lieutenant Polk died April 28 at the general hospital.

The officers and men of Angel Island are rejoicing over the change of orders which keeps Major Carver Howland and his charming wife on the island.

Major Frank A. Cook, Capt. F. H. Peck, Capt. J. L. Thorburn, Capt. C. D. Roberts, Capt. James W. Madara, A. A. Surg. H. H. Stromburger, Major B. B. Ray, Lieut. Paul W. Harrison, Dental Surgeon Franklin F. Wing, Capt. J. M. Wheat, Major C. T. Boyd, Capt. J. S. Fogg, Lieut. G. D. Rice, Major A. B. Grandy, Capt. George J. Newgarden, Lieut. Frederick B. Neilson, Major J. E. Macklin and Capt. George P. Reed were among the Army officers registering at Department Headquarters during the week.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., May 7, 1901.

The weather has been favorable for baseball, and the team has shown the excellence of its coaching by the success which has marked the games played thus far. On Wednesday, May 1, the Cadets defeated the team from the University of Vermont by a score of 16-0. Again on Saturday the home team was victorious, scoring 10-1 against the Rutgers College nine.

The following officers were elected by the Ladies' Reading Club to serve during the coming year: Mrs. Fieberger, president; Mrs. Mills, vice-president; Mrs. Robinson, secretary. The club will be entertained by Miss Warner at her home on Constitution Island on the afternoon of May 16.

The sale for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund will be held on Friday, May 24, at the quarters of Professor Larned. A delightful dance was given by Mrs. Larned on Saturday evening. The guests were the young ladies of the post and a number of cadets of the 4th class. Among the former were: Miss Anne Davis, Miss Sands, Miss Eleanor Hobbs, Miss Braden, Miss Maria Dowd, Miss Barber. Among the latter, Cadets Dowd, Black, Honeycutt, Gillmore and a number of others.

On Saturday afternoon an interesting program was given at the Open Air Concert immediately after Inspection.

The ball game scheduled for May 11 is with Lehigh University.

On Sunday, May 12, the Bishop of the Diocese, the Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, will administer the rite of confirmation at the Cadet Chapel at the 10.45 a. m. service.

Captain Rivers, Adjutant of the Military Academy, has returned to the post after an absence of two months spent in visiting friends at the South.

A musicale was given at the quarters of the Superintendent on Tuesday evening, May 7, in celebration of Colonel Mills's birthday. Mr. Essighe and Miss Mills contributed violin selections. Miss Essighe and Miss Anne Davis participated in the vocal portion of the program.

The remains of Mrs. James G. Warren, wife of Capt. J. G. Warren, Engineer Corps, and daughter of the late Prof. J. B. Wheeler, were interred at the post cemetery on Wednesday afternoon. Services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Thomas.

A handsome granite monument has been placed to mark the graves of Lieutenant and Mrs. Spurgin at the cemetery. The design is a granite scroll, bearing the following inscription, incised: "David Gilbert Spurgin, 1st Lieut., 21st U. S. Infantry, born Feb. 17, 1867, died at Manila, Philippine Islands, July 29, 1900, and his wife Aileen Lyster, born Nov. 14, 1873, died at Plattsburgh Barracks, June 20, 1899."

The cadets scored a victory at the base ball game on Saturday afternoon, defeating the Riverview Military Academy team by a score of 8 to 4.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, May 6, 1901.

Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee are spending a month with relatives in Illinois.

Lieut. H. A. Meyer, 13th Cav., has returned from a visit to Hot Springs, Ark.

Major O'Connor went to Fort Riley Friday for a visit of a few days.

Mrs. Dodge, wife of Captain Dodge, 36th Vols., is visiting at Fort Reno.

Lieut. Col. J. R. Myrick, Art. Corps, left, Thursday evening, for New York.

Dr. I. S. Carter, of Chicago, spent Sunday with Oberlin M. Carter.

The 14th Cavalry Band is practicing every day, and will probably make its first appearance this week. The band has now nine members and others are expected soon. The 14th Cavalry Club expects to secure the band to play at their dances.

Troop E went out on the target range on May 1, taking equipments with them to camp in the field three weeks. Troop G will probably be the next to take target practice.

The first issue of the new uniform designed for the use of members of the Red Cross Society arrived at the hospital last week. There are twenty-one hospital men at the post hospital who will wear the new uniform.

An epidemic of measles appears to have broken out among the men of the 14th. There are about forty cases in the regiment, but all are of a mild type, and no serious fears are entertained. In addition there are forty other sick patients in the hospital.

What one officer of the Navy has had to do at Manila is shown in the rough by the complimentary sketch in the Manila "Times" of Lieut. Comdr. William Brauner, reuther previous to his retirement for the post of Captain of the Port at any city. The article said: "His arduous duties were given to him three days after the occupation of the city on Aug. 16, 1898. When Captain Brauner reuther took over the harbor office from the Spanish Capitán del Puerto there was not an American flag flying from a merchant vessel either in the bay or harbor; today there are hundreds of vessels entering and clearing from this port that sail under Old Glory's protective folds."

"In a great measure this has been due to the judgment used in placing in charge a man who is thoroughly conversant with affairs afloat. The coastwise trade, which under the old Spanish regime was never efficient, has been placed on a substantial and satisfactory footing through the efforts of Captain Brauner reuther. The office as now managed has every facility for the rapid handling of incoming and outgoing vessels."

HEROIC CONDUCT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Col. C. C. Hood, 16th U. S. Inf., commanding the Second District, Department of Northern Luzon, whose headquarters have been at Aparri, in G. O. No. 20, dated Dec. 3, 1900, and G. O. No. 10, of March 8, 1901, takes pleasure in calling attention to instances of the gallant and meritorious conduct of enlisted men of his command, in combat with the enemy, and has recommended to superior authority that the men be suitably rewarded by our Government. The instances of heroism are as follows:

Sergt. Frederick Harfes, Co. H, 16th U. S. Inf., stationed with a detachment at Malunu, received word that an insurgent camp was located near Abatan on the Palanan trail. Proceeding there on the night of Jan. 17, 1901, with his detachment, he waited until daybreak and made an energetic assault on the camp with complete success. Six insurgents were killed, one Remington rifle with ammunition captured, a number of official papers secured, a large quantity of salt, rice, corn, sweet potatoes, uniforms and dry goods destroyed and the quarters burned. No casualties were sustained by the detachment. It consisted of Sergt. Frederick Harfes, Privates Allen Breedon, Herman Dix, Timothy Gallagher, Elisha D. Henry, Hiram S. Kelly, Charles A. Kitchner, Jimmie McGhee, Oscar F. Mitchell, George A. R. Poston, Welcome B. Pelong, Alexander White and Millett L. Whitney, all of Co. H, 16th U. S. Inf. The pueblo of Carig, province of Isabela, about 6 a. m., Sept. 4, 1900, was suddenly attacked by a force of insurgents estimated at between four and five hundred men, about seventy of whom were armed with rifles, the remainder carrying bolos. After a desperate fight lasting over four hours, the enemy was completely routed with a loss of thirty-six killed outright; number of wounded unknown, but reported by friendly natives to have been about eighty. Private Richard C. Cummings, Co. L, 16th U. S. Inf., was killed, and Sergt. Henry F. Schroeder, Co. L, 16th U. S. Inf., commanding the detachment, seriously wounded.

The following is a list of the men engaged: Sergt. Henry F. Schroeder, Corp. John D. O'Grady, Artificer Frank Claffey, Privates James H. Blanton, Ollie J. Brosier, Frank Clayton, Richard C. Cummings, William J. Higgins, Amos E. Houck, Frank W. Jeffries, Samuel Meredith, William J. Monk, Renna E. Moody, George W. Peterson, Clarence B. Rockenbaugh, Matthew C. Swift, Hugh Wasson and Birt Wilson, Co. L, 16th U. S. Inf.; Corp. John Murphy and Artificer Oscar L. Miller, Co. M, 16th U. S. Inf.; Artificer Lee Howard, Privates William A. Simons and Clyde Voorhees, Co. I, 16th U. S. Inf.

The heroic stand made, and results accomplished, by this little detachment in the face of such a vast number of assailants and beyond a probability of re-enforcements, are circumstances of which every man there may well be proud. The courage and fortitude displayed by every man engaged render it a matter of some difficulty to call attention to individuals. It is thought, however, that the conduct of Sergeant Schroeder deserves some special mention. This non-commissioned officer, although dangerously wounded quite early in the fight, having been shot through the hip, yet retained and exercised the command of his men to the end, gallantly aided by Corporals Murphy and O'Grady.

Corporal Frank Martin, Co. H, 16th U. S. Inf., commanding a small detachment at Malunu, province of Isabela, while on patrol duty on the night of Sept. 14, 1900, with two men, Privates Walter Crowley and Hiram S. Kelley of his company, encountered a band of guerrillas under the leadership of Capt. John H. del Pilar, chief of guerrillas of the province. Exchanging a hasty volley at about 40 yards' distance, the corporal and his men threw themselves on the ground, where they poured in such a destructive fire as to put the enemy to flight, killing their leader, Pilar, wounding three others and capturing one rifle, one revolver, \$175 U. S. currency and many important papers, which latter were found on the body of the dead chieftain. Corporal Martin's commanding officer, in his report, commends Corporal Martin for his readiness and resolution upon coming into close and unexpected contact with the enemy, which he considers of the highest type of soldierly conduct. To this the district commander would add his own hearty commendation of Corporal Martin and of Privates Crowley and Kelley, whose conduct proves them worthy comrades of their courageous leader.

An instance of personal heroism, not less noticeable or praiseworthy than the others, occurred near Tuguegarao, province of Cagayan, Oct. 17, 1900, when Corporal Henry Hackman, Co. D, 16th U. S. Inf., utterly unmindful of his own safety, repeatedly risked his life in endeavors to save from drowning a man of the 49th Inf., U. S. Vols., and later, in efforts to recover the body of the same man, repeatedly plunged into the Pinacanauan river, which at the time was high and flowing in a very swift current.

The district commander considers Corporal Hackman's disinterested and unselfish conduct on this occasion as deserving of warm praise and very high commendation.

On the night of Oct. 18, 1900, 200 or more insurgents, armed with rifles, bolos and clubs, made a most determined attack upon a detachment consisting of Sergt. William Cordes, Corp. Archie Jestings and 17 privates of Co. M, 49th Inf., U. S. Vols., stationed at Tuao, province of Cagayan, under conditions most favorable to the insurgents, who had managed, through the connivance of the town officials, to post their men at advantageous points near by. At about 11.30 p. m. a slight noise having attracted the attention of a sentinel and the non-commissioned officers to the grounds about the building, they proceeded there to investigate and were immediately set upon by a mob of bolomen who were lying in wait for the signal to make the attack. The onset was so sudden and impetuous that the corporal was cut off from the building in which the men were quartered, most of whom had gone to bed. At this moment, also, the riflemen of the attacking force opened fire on the building at a range of about 150 yards. Some of the enemy concealed under the building began to force up the floor with a view to making entrances to the quarters above, while a considerable number, between the corporal and the quarters, attempted to force an entrance up the only stairway to the building. Corporal Jestings, finding himself closely beset by bolomen, clubbed his rifle and managed to clear a way for himself to and into the building. Getting their men hastily together, the non-commissioned officers led them down the stairs and outside the building, where, being able to use their arms with effect, they poured such a terrific fire under the building and about it as soon to drive the enemy into precipitate retreat. The enemy's riflemen, however, continued to fire from their chosen positions until the arrival of re-enforcements from Piat, when they also withdrew. Fourteen dead insurgents were left, while fourteen more are reported as having

been found dead of rifle wounds in a search for wounded made the following day through the several barrios of the pueblo. The Americans suffered no casualties, a remarkable fact. The following is a complete list of the men engaged: Sergt. William Cordes, Corp. Archie Jestings, Privates Samuel H. McNeil, Madison W. Forman, Frank McCray, Willie Allen, Wash C. Campbell, Hayes Carr, Ezekiah Jones, Jake Williams, Charles Woods, James Oins, James Crofford, Henry Crofford, Randall Wade, William Cooper and Homer M. Townes.

No words of praise can add to the credit due Sergt. Cordes and Corporal Jestings for their gallant bearing on this occasion, and the skillful manner in which they employed their men.

The conduct of Privates Tom Marshall and Andrew Robinson, who were sent for re-enforcements to Piat, four miles away, with an unfordable river to cross, and who succeeded in delivering their message in an hour's time, is most highly commended.

Every man of the detachment did his full duty, and the district commander is moved to extend his thanks for this signal success and devotion to duty.

At 9 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 8, 1900, a wagon train of five wagons with supplies for Echague, P. I., escorted by Corp. John Kline, Co. M, 16th U. S. Inf., and five privates, was attacked when midway between Cauayan and Angadanan by armed insurgents. The ensuing fight lasted an hour and forty minutes the insurgents then withdrawing to the further side of the stream. Four of those crossing the bridge were shot, but were carried off by the others. Corporal Kline then had three volleys fired, and the insurgents ceased firing and withdrew into the brush. After waiting a short time for further hostilities, Corporal Kline and Private Fink examined the bank of the stream by crawling through the brush and grass, and finding no insurgents, proceeded on their way, being shortly met by a detachment of six men of the 49th Infantry, U. S. V., from Angadanan. The entire wagon train was saved. It is estimated that this attack was made by forty-five armed insurgents.

Lieut. Castle, 16th U. S. Inf., in his report on this engagement, says: "Corporal Kline and the men of his detachment, deserve the highest praise for their work in saving this train, as the means of transportation for all the posts south of Cauayan were at stake, besides five loads of urgently needed supplies."

The detachment consisted of the following men: Corp. John Kline, Privates Samuel V. Fink, Albert S. Bradenburgh and Charles Baughers, Co. M, 16th U. S. Inf.; Privates Edward L. Kershner (shot through the chest), Walter W. Rutter and G. F. Smedley, Co. L, 16th U. S. Inf., and Corp. Albert Burton, Co. A, 49th Inf., U. S. V.; Civilian Teamsters Anthony Proestler, Stevens and Howard.

COMPANY COOKS, HEARKEN!

When our soldiers isolated in remote portions of our new possessions may find themselves without rations they perchance will thank Mons. Dagin, a French entomologist, for discovering the edibility of insects. He speaks with authority, having not only read through the whole literature of insect eating, but having himself tasted several hundreds of species, raw, boiled, fried, broiled, roasted and hashed. He has even eaten spiders prepared according to this recipe, which we give for the benefit of company cooks: "Take a plump spider, remove the legs and skin. Rub over with butter, and swallow." However, he does not recommend them, but this may be prejudice on his part. He states two objections to spiders: They are not insects, and they feed on animal food.

Cockroaches are a foundation for a delicious soup. Mons. Dagin follows the recipe given by Senator Testelin in a speech delivered in the French Senate in 1878: "Pound your cockroaches in a mortar; put in a sieve, and pour in boiling water or beef stock." Connoisseurs prefer this to real bisque. Wilfrid de Fonvielle, the French scientist, prefers the cockroaches in the larval state. The perfect insect may be shelled and eaten like a shrimp; that way Dr. Gastier, member of the National Assembly of 1948, used to eat them.

Caterpillars are a light food of easy digestion. Not only African and American native races, but Frenchmen appreciate them. Mons. de Lalande, astronomer, had dinner every Saturday with an eminent zoologist, who, knowing his taste, collected in the afternoon all the caterpillars in the garden and served them on a plate to the guest. The most popular insect food is the locust. It is eaten fried, dried in the sun, ground in flour, broiled (among the Bedum), boiled in milk (a Morocco recipe), or fried and served with rice as in Madagascar.

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The surrender of General Trias, already mentioned in our columns, reflects great credit on the 4th Infantry, which, according to the Manila "Times," endured the brunt of the two years' campaign which has come to a close with the surrender to Colonel Baldwin. General Trias was met at Santa Cruz by the following officers of the 4th Infantry, accompanied by the mounted detachment of the 4th Infantry: Major C. W. Mason, Captain Holley, Captain Hutton, Captain Hanson, Lieutenant Stone, Dr. Maura and Lieut. A. W. Brown. The latter officer had proceeded to Gen. Trias's camp unattended and escorted Trias and staff to the Colonel's quarters in San Francisco de Malabon. Thousands of natives received Trias and his escort on the road from Santa Cruz. During the campaign the 4th Infantry has captured 1,000 rifles and nearly 2,000 men of General Trias's command, a work which challenges the admiration of all familiar with the difficult conditions under which the work was done. When General Trias took the oath his staff set up the cry "Viva los Americanos y Libertad," (long live the Americans and liberty) which was taken up with enthusiasm by the crowd outside. Lieutenant Wheeler administered the oath of allegiance to General Trias publicly. The event was witnessed by thousands of enthusiastic people.

While Paymaster and Major George E. Pickett, with \$75,000 gold and an escort of ten mounted men from Co. D, 16th Inf., was traversing the road between Dayabong and Echague, in Northern Luzon, he was attacked by thirty guerrillas, who were routed, the Americans losing one killed, Corporal Hocker, and one wounded.

The 20th Infantry had no more than got into the field after its long period of police duty in Manila before it was set to doing hard work. H Co. was sent to garrison Batac and G Co. was assigned to Paoyan, province of Ilocos Norte, Luzon. In the first week of March H Co. returned from a six days' hike up in the Sugarloaf Mountain, where they were dispatched to re-enforce a troop

of the 3d Cavalry that was supposed to be surrounded. The 20th boys are continually hiking the trails, and are determined to clear out the mountains. In the severe heat then being experienced the mounted men fared better than the foot infantrymen. Part of the 20th acted as mounted infantry, which proved very satisfactory. They have the native ponies and can climb any trail on the island. The roads near Laoag, headquarters of the 20th, are in many places made of bamboo laid crosswise to keep the big army wagons from sinking in the sand. The town of Caramao had quite a scare on March 11, when Private Hubert Bulman, of Co. G, 20th Inf., attempted to tow a boat from a point in the bay where soundings were being taken. The boat drifted out into the waves and Bulman struggled in vain to bring it to shore. Private Boyd plunged into the waves and battled them for an hour, when he overtook the boat and found Bulman lying in the bottom exhausted. Private Boyd paddled the boat in with difficulty with only one oar, thus succeeding in saving Bulman from certain death.

There is a haunted house at Bautista, Luzon, that has recently strengthened its hold on the ignorant by being spared by a fire that swept the rest of the place. It serves as an excellent stopping place, for it is roomy, with stabling accommodation which makes it particularly attractive to the cavalry, especially when tired after a long hike. It is always empty, being avoided by the natives. The natives say the weird noises issuing from it since the American soldiers began to pass that way beat all the sounds ever made previously by the ghostly visitors. It is not to be doubted that a tired soldier's snore will make any ghost's vocal gymnastics appear a very small affair.

When Gen. Mariano de Dios surrendered to Colonel Schuyler, 46th Vol. Inf., at Nalc, Cavite Province, on March 8, the two companies that gave up furnished a surprise for the Americans, who expected to see a lot of tattered demoralized looking gaunt and starved, with dusty uniforms and rusty accoutrements; but instead of that the insurgents appeared as if they had prepared for dress parade. Their blanket rolls were done up as neatly as if they were "bucking for orderlies," their khaki-like uniforms were spick and span and bore the regulation straps and trimmings, and their Mauser rifles were polished and in perfect condition. General de Dios himself was dressed in a suit similar to his men, only somewhat more gorgeous; though he was rendered especially conspicuous by a pair of high-topped black leather boots, with an excellent shine upon them. The officers were also distinguished by wearing shoes, the privates going bare-footed.

The kind of fighting stuff the Macabebes are made of was shown in a recent engagement. Late in March Troops A and G, 4th Cav., and the Macabebes Scouts went after General Lacuna in the Balac Mountains in North-Central Luzon. With Lacuna were the renegades Fagan and Nelson, and the prospect of squaring accounts with those two traitors gave a peculiar zest to the cavalymen's pursuit. Seven miles before they got to close quarters they had to dismount and creep up the steep hills, dragging their supplies along, until they finally came to a ravine surrounded by steep hills, which enabled the enemy to pour a withering fire from three sides at our men, without the latter being able to get any position where they could successfully stand off the enemy. Our men stood their ground for about four hours, and then the enemy withdrew. Casualties on our side: Three killed, 11 wounded and 2 missing. Only two of the 4th Cavalry were among the wounded, the rest being Macabebes. During the conflict the renegade Nelson was distinctly heard calling: "Troop A men, come on come on here." One of the Macabebes, who had the bridge of his nose shot away and the eyeball hanging on his cheek, coolly tore out the eye and continued the fight. When taken into the hospital he insisted upon having his rifle and belt brought to him, as he did not care to lose them!

Previous to the surrender of Quentin Salas, in Iloilo, reported in our official despatches of last week, he had been much worried by the clever work of Capt. Walter H. Gordon, 18th Inf., with his mounted scouts. Captain Gordon in his two weeks' operations in Salas's stamping ground so demoralized the insurgents that one detachment of them was driven into the arms of Captain Allen, and another detachment out to sea, only to be cleverly caught and battened down in the hold of the lancha of a loyal Filipino, as related in our issue of May 4. While on this scout Captain Gordon discovered how Salas was able to elude all the large forces that were sent against him. Several large caves, with entrances only large enough to admit one man, well concealed behind natural screens of bamboo, were discovered, and that, too, right on the line of march that had been frequently passed over. These caves were well stocked with rice and enough other food to keep his entire command for weeks. Captain Gordon tried the plan of taking possession of all the fresh-water springs, so that the bandits were compelled to get out of the safety of their swamp land hiding places to the open, in order to get fresh water. That Salas saw that his time to surrender had come is shown by a correspondent's remark that "Salas is badly wanted as the chief personage in a necktie party."

The deciding game for the baseball supremacy of the Philippines was played at Manila on Sunday, March 10, between teams of the Custom House and H Battery, 6th Art. The crowd was the most enthusiastic ever seen at a game in Manila. Before the main contest the P. M. G. team defeated a 14th Infantry nine by a score of 5 to 3. The Battery's team was made up of these players: Meisenberger, McCabe, Banders, Clay, Broth, Ramsey, Seyshon, Murphy, O'Mara. The final score was 5 to 4 in favor of the Battery, which won in the last inning on a base on balls for Clay, a muffed hit of Meisenberger to centre field, and a hit by McCabe. The sensational feature in batting was Murphy's home run in the fourth inning, bringing in McCabe and Banders.

The Manila "New American" quotes the Nagasaki "Gazette" as saying that one of the most objectionable members of the gang of beachcombers infesting Nagasaki had his liberty suddenly curtailed by being handed over to the United States military authorities on the Pennsylvania, for transportation to the States. The man was under sentence of ten years' imprisonment for a crime committed in Manila, but managed to effect his escape from the Sheridan while at Nagasaki. There is also another United States Army prisoner at large in Nagasaki, a man who was originally sentenced to be hanged but whose sentence was commuted by the Washington Government to imprisonment for life.

A recent issue of the Manila "Times" said: "A glance at Manila's vital statistics, issued by the Board of Health, and a comparison of the respective causes of death, show that there is practically no cause for alarm in the plague figures; but the number of deaths attributed to other causes is in some cases rather high. Next to infantile diseases, which claims the highest death rate, pulmonary tuberculosis is responsible for more deaths than any other of the diseases enumerated."

The varied character of the Manila population is shown by such items as these, taken from the local press: Sing Viaco, a Filipino, ran amuck on Calle Anda on Thursday night and attacked Lu Tang with a heavy scantling. Mandarin Chang Quing, son of Carlos Palanca, the

Chinese millionaire, of Manila, has been appointed Ambassador to Mexico, and is expected by his father to visit Manila about April 1.

The Manila "New American" of March 19 said: "Egbert A. Sampson, of L. Co., 39th Vol. Inf., was tried yesterday by general court-martial at the Department of Southern Luzon, on the charge of larceny of church property, committed in Bauan, Batangas. The prosecution attempted to prove that Sampson, while with a scouting party, making a reconnaissance at Bauan, entered the church there, in company with a companion, and removed from the face of a statue of Jesus over \$100 worth of gold. It appears that the statue was a very valuable one and thousands of dollars had been spent in its construction. It is thought the prosecution made a very poor case."

The Manila "New American" of same date said: "At daylight yesterday morning the signal for assistance to quell a mutiny was run up at the mast head on the now notorious U. S. naval collier Saturn. It was promptly answered by boats from the flagship Brooklyn and the gunboat Wilmington, on guard duty at the time. Both ships sent a marine guard armed and equipped for any emergency. Upon arrival it was learned that the ship's crew had mutinied again, or rather had absolutely refused duty. The principal grounds for the alleged mutiny is the result of 'poor food and bad treatment.' The crew was taken ashore and lodged in the Cavite jail pending investigation."

It sometimes adds to the joy of a reporter's life to be the first to announce good news to an Army officer. So must think a reporter of the Havana "Post," who was the first to tell Major Tasker H. Bliss of his promotion to brigadier general of Volunteers. The reporter says: "Colonel Bliss was found at the Hotel Pasaje at dinner with friends, and immediately ordered the champagne, and all proceeded to make merry in honor of the event."

Recent items in the Manila press: Major Goodwin, paymaster, U. S. V., has returned from a visit to Hong Kong, leaving his daughter there visiting friends. Major Mills, assistant secretary to the Military Governor, has been ordered to Nagasaki for his health. For some time he has been suffering severely from nervousness brought on by overwork. Major Porter, of the 28th Infantry, will undertake his duties during his absence.

Admiral Remy is under orders to visit New Zealand with the Brooklyn before returning to Manila. This action has been taken by the Department in response to an urgent request of the New Zealand authorities that this now historic ship should show the American flag in their waters. The visit will serve to strengthen the good feeling already existing between the two countries, as the Admiral, officers and crew of the Brooklyn are sure to receive a warm welcome. It was erroneously stated in some newspapers that the Department had changed its plans with respect to this visit. As a matter of fact, the decision was that Admiral Remy should make the visit, and there has been no change of plan with regard to it.

On March 15, 50 men of Co. L, 8th Inf., commanded by 1st Lieut. Edwin Bell, accompanied by 1st Lieut. J. K. Miller, of the 8th Inf., left Pila, Laguna, P. I., early in the morning on a hike out toward the mountains where General Calles or some of his troops were supposed to be stationed or in camp. Everything was quiet along the trail until half way between Daypo and Calajoun when their little 12-year-old guide led them into a camp of the enemy. The troops did not go straight up into the trap set for them, but made a new trail and came up behind the enemy's camp. The advance of the American column spied a sentinel on outpost, his back being turned toward the American troops. Lieutenant Bell advanced with two men to capture the sentry, but received a slight surprise at about 20 feet from the sentry. The latter made an about face and fired at the officer. The officer ordered him to surrender and fired at him with his revolver. At this seven more native insurgents sprang up and the lieutenant received a volley from the eight. Falling back to a sitting position the officer tried to fire again, but his revolver only snapped. The two soldiers here did some fast work and drove the enemy away, while the officer filled his revolver with good ammunition. Then the column advanced rapidly into the camp, receiving a warm reception, which lasted but a few moments, but long enough to put 1st Sergt. James Delaney in the hospital for some time. He received a wound in the right leg below the knee and a slight burn of a bullet on the left leg. The enemy fled as they always do. Four of the enemy were killed and eleven wounded.

STATE TROOPS.

It has been definitely decided that June 15 will be the date for the field day of the 1st Brigade, New York, at Van Cortlandt Park. As announced in the Army and Navy Journal last week, General Butt has not ordered out the brigade for fancy display, but for practical instruction, and explicit directions concerning the general movements to be executed have been prepared. Commands will be on hand promptly at their appointed rendezvous at 9 a. m., the 9th and 12th regiments at Kingsbridge, and the 22d regiment and 1st Battery at Van Cortlandt. Each man will carry 20 rounds of blank ammunition and 1 day's rations, and each man's canteen will be filled with water before leaving the armory. The 9th and 12th regiments will wear fatigue caps, and the 1st Battery and 22d regiment campaign hats. Colonel Bartlett's command will be supposed to know that an enemy is in front, and will cover all its approaches with outposts, as laid out by Wagner. The 9th and 12th Regiments, under Colonel Morris, will find and attack Colonel Bartlett's command. Stringent orders have been issued forbidding trespassing on private property. Vice-President Roosevelt will be present as a guest of General Butt, and will review the brigade in line of masses in the afternoon.

There is considerable complaint among National Guard officers of New York over the action of Col. Chauncey P. Williams, assistant adjutant general, on the staff of Governor Odell, in returning muster rolls and other papers for alleged inaccuracies. Adjutants and other officers claim that they follow the regulations strictly in the making out of the papers in question, but that these are returned with the most trivial and unheard of interpretations of the regulations for correction, according to the ideas of Colonel Williams. Officers have been following the interpretations of Colonel Williams' predecessors, and claim that if any departure from established customs are desired, a proper notice or order should be sent to officers. One of the new requirements set forth by Colonel Williams is that the date an officer took the oath of office must appear on the muster rolls. How this date is to be known in the cases of officers who were commissioned many years ago Colonel Williams does not explain, and officers find it impossible to supply these dates with any degree of accuracy. As

a result, various dates are being inserted. These are held to be unimportant, and a mere waste of time. The date an officer was commissioned, it is said, is all that is necessary.

The State of New York will be represented by a team at Sea Girt this season, and competition for places thereon will be held on July 9, 11 and 13. The team this year will be armed with Krag Jorgensen rifles, it is understood.

Ex-Colonel Hemm Dowd, of the 12th New York, reviewed his old command at its armory on the evening of May 2. The turnout of men was unusually large, the number of men present for duty being 772 out of 857 on the roll. The 1st Battalion was equalized into 4 companies of 20 files, and the 2d and 3d Battalions into four companies each, of 16 files, all that could be used to advantage. The regiment made a most excellent display throughout, and Colonel Dowd complimented Colonel Dyer and his officers upon this fact, and told them he had never seen the regiment make a better display. The officers of the regiment who served in the U. S. Volunteers will hold an anniversary dinner on May 13.

Major General Roe, of New York, reviewed the 8th Regiment at its armory on the evening of May 2. The general appearance of the regiment was highly creditable, and the command shows commendable improvement. The turnout was 10 companies of 16 files, divided into two battalions. Company F gave an exhibition drill, which was exceptionally well executed. General Roe expressed himself as highly pleased at the exhibition of the evening.

Company I, 22d New York, have elected Lieut. E. F. McGrotty Captain, vice Stott, deceased. Captain McGrotty has been connected with the regiment since 1892, and served with the 22d Volunteers in the War with Spain. It is considered likely that the regiment will make arrangements to visit the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. The following are the winners of medals in Company K for the Armory rifle competition, which extended over a period of six months, the highest score made during that time to count. Corporal Kronberger, 64; Corporal Lewis, 62; Private Mata, 60.

Company H, 7th New York, have elected Lieut. James Witherspoon Captain, vice Lydecker, promoted Major. He has been connected with the regiment since 1883, and is known as a live officer.

The 65th N. Y., Colonel Welch, will be reviewed at its armory in Buffalo by General Roe, on Friday evening, May 17.

Capt. Geo. F. Hamlin, of Co. I, 23d New York, a well known and capable officer, has resigned after close on twenty years' service. It is understood he is to be appointed on the staff of General McLeer as Inspector of Small Arms Practice, a position he is eminently fitted for.

Capt. E. J. Winterroth, the enterprising Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the 9th New York, has not missed a roll call for seventeen years. Going out in the Spanish War with an extra company of the 9th, he was assigned to the supernumerary list on the muster out of the regiment at the end of the war, and then was detailed as acting Inspector of Small Arms Practice, a position he held for months. Recently he made application for a fifteen-year, long-service medal and received word from Albany that he was not eligible, as his work while acting Inspector of Rifle Practice did not count in the computation of his time of service.

As so many candidates appeared in the field for the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 69th N. Y., at the election ordered for May 6, and the horizon looked somewhat squally, Colonel Duffy wisely determined to postpone the election until he saw fairer weather ahead.

The annual reunion and dinner of the 9th N. Y. Veterans will be held at the St. Denis Hotel on May 27.

OUR SOLDIERS QUIT PEKIN.

Cable advices from Pekin dated May 5 announced that the American military contingent of Cavalry and Artillery left that day to march to Tong-ku, under orders to quit China. The Pekin correspondent of the London "Times," recording the departure of the American troop, said that although the fact of departure was only known on Sunday and was not noticed in orders every British General, with his staff, and nearly every prominent British and native officer in Pekin spontaneously gathered at the American headquarters to bid the Americans farewell. Apropos of this farewell fraternization is an interesting story, contained in this cablegram to the "Sun" from Paris, dated May 7:

"A despatch from Pekin says that a few evenings ago General Gaselee, the British commander, gave a smoking concert in the Temple of Heaven in honor of General Chaffee, the commander of the American troops, and the American officers. General Chaffee made a political speech, which has caused much comment and adverse criticism outside the British camp. The following version of the speech, which is accepted on all sides as correct, was published in the official organ of the British legation of May 4:

"Let Kings, Ministers and politicians say what they may, but I can tell you this, that never will you see Americans and British facing each other in the field. Our national policy may be to steer clear of international complications, but should circumstances arise in which we must make a choice our inclinations will be with the British."

The British commander sent a detachment of troops, who escorted the Americans outside the city wall. Gen. Chaffee publicly thanked the cavalry and artillery for their service in the international relief expedition and for their behavior since, which had been, he said, a credit to themselves and their nation. The infantry and headquarters staff were to leave by rail as soon as the transports arrived at Taku.

Some of our recruits will appreciate the humor of this from London "Answers." As a sergeant was bawling out his orders in a barracks in Dublin and watching the line of feet as the new recruits endeavored to obey the word of command, he found, to his astonishment, that one pair of feet, more noticeable on account of their extra large size, never turned. Without taking his eyes off those feet the sergeant bawled out a second order: "About face!" He could see that all the feet except those he watched turned in obedience. Rushing up to the owner, a little fellow, he seized him by the shoulder, shouting:

"Why don't you turn with the rest?"

"I did!" replied the trembling recruit.

"You did, eh? Well, I watched your feet, and they never moved."

"It's the boots they gave me, sir," said the poor fellow. "They're so large that when I turn my feet turn inside of them."

NEW SHIP YARD ON THE DELAWARE.

The M. S. Dollar, launched in the New York Ship Building Company's yards on May 4, is one of the eight orders being filled by this new ship building company, which has been in existence but two years. Three vessels are intended for the American Hawaiian Steamship Company, of New York; one is of 8,100 tons, and two are of 3,700 tonnage. Four other large vessels are for the Atlantic Transport Company, two with a tonnage of 13,100 tons and two with a gross tonnage of 8,200 tons each. The company's yards are situated on the outskirts of Camden, N. J., and have a frontage of 3,000 feet on the Delaware. In every particular it is a twentieth century yard, with its four double ways and its fitting-out basin under cover, so that atmospheric conditions in no way affect the construction of the vessels. The M. S. Dollar was constructed in twenty-one months, and in six weeks later was ready for sea.

This new plant had its inception in the brain of Mr. Henry G. Morse, its president, formerly president of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, ship builders, of Wilmington, Del., who interested a number of capitalists, and in February, 1899, secured the subscriptions for a capitalization of \$6,000,000. He then engaged an able corps of assistants, and after the purchase of the land on the Delaware instantly broke ground for the works. The land on the river frontage was filled in and dredging began, to afford an average depth of 38 to 40 feet of water. The Pottstown Bridge Company constructed the plant, and worked so rapidly that the buildings sprang up almost in a night. All the machinery is worked by electric, hydraulic or pneumatic power. A great percentage of the tools were designed by the company's engineers. There are forty gantry cranes, worked by electricity, moving on runways at different altitudes. Fourteen of the cranes move backwards and forwards, crossways above the ships being constructed on slips 650 feet in length, which may be lengthened to 1,000 feet. There is also an enclosed fitting-out basin 450 feet long.

The castings, angles, etc., enter at one end of the 1,200-foot building and proceed from one department to another till they reach the ways. As yet the New York Ship Building Company has no foundries, all of the unfinished material being purchased from steel mills. The company manufactures all of its engines and boilers.

The president of the company, Henry G. Morse, was born in Poland, Ohio, on April 10, 1850, and is a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. In 1872-'73 he was superintendent of construction of masonry on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and for the next five years was employed as an engineer at the Wrought Iron Bridge Company, at Canton, Ohio. He next became partner in the Morse Bridge Company, Youngstown, Ohio, and then for nine years he served as president of the Edge Moor Bridge Works, at Wilmington, Del. Shortly afterwards he entered ship building, and was elected president of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company.

The company employs 3,000 skilled mechanics, which number must be increased to 4,000 within two months. Henry C. Frick and a number of other capitalists are interested in this concern, and their erection of a large steel plant eight miles below the New York Ship Building Yards is suggestive, but I can say positively that this proposed steel plant, which will involve an outlay at the outset of \$2,000,000, will be absolutely a separate firm.

C. H. GARRETT.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.

The regular nominees for Governors of the Army and Navy Club of the City of New York are: To serve one year, until May, 1902, Brig. Gen. Edward H. Ripley, U. S. V.; to serve two years, until May, 1903, Brevet Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, U. S. V.; to serve three years, until May, 1904, Brig. Gen. Fred'k A. Starring, U. S. V.; Commodore Charles H. Loring, U. S. N.; Major Charles Currie, U. S. V.; Major James B. Horner, U. S. V., and Chas. H. Hammatt, late paymaster, U. S. N.

The annual meeting of the club will be held at the club house, 16 West 31st str et, at 8 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, May 11, for the election of members of the Board of Governors and such other business as may come before it. The following proposed amendment to the by-laws will be considered: "Add Section 4 to Article III.—Applications for re-election to membership shall be made as provided for new members, and in case of re-election the entrance fee, if it has been previously paid, may be remitted, when the application is made within three years of the acceptance of resignation, provided that application is for restoration to the class from which the applicant resigned."

The decision to abolish the United States Government Army transport service between New York City and Cuba and Porto Rico necessitated the making of contracts with private steamship companies for the future transportation of men and supplies. The four steamship companies whose bids have been accepted are the Ward Line, the Red D Line, the Munson Line and the Porto Rico Steamship Company. The steamers of one or the other of these lines will touch at all the ports at which the Government transports called, namely: Havana, San Juan, Matanzas, Nuevitas, Santiago, Manzanillo and Gibara. Orders have been received by the Transportation Department at the Army Building, New York, to prepare for the closing of the department on June 30 next. This will mean the withdrawal from this port of five transports and the discharge of about 700 men, and the abandonment of the Government pier at the foot of Pacific street, Brooklyn. At present there are five transports connected with the New York West Indies service—the Sedgwick, McClellan, Rawlins, McPherson and Crook. For the last four months, however, only the first three have been in active service, the Crook being laid up with useless boilers and the McPherson being on the beach at Matanzas.

The 16-inch gun which has been under construction at the Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., is about completed. Capt. Chas. B. Wheeler, of the Ordnance Corps, has been ordered to Watervliet to inspect the final work on the gun and to arrange for its trial. The gun weighs 130 tons, is 49 feet 2.9 inches long, with a breech diameter of 60 inches. The muzzle diameter is 16 inches, and the length of the bore 37 feet 4 inches. If successful, it is the intention to construct forty or more guns of this size and calibre, of which eighteen are to be mounted at New York, ten at San Francisco, eight at Boston and four at Hampton Roads. The most noteworthy feature of the gun is the range, which is expected to extend over twenty-one miles.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

In settling an appeal from the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department the Comptroller has held that where no time is specified in a charter party or bill of lading when a consignee shall begin to unload, where the duty of unloading the vessel is imposed upon him, there is an implied contract that a reasonable time shall be allowed for that purpose, to be determined by the circumstances of the case. Where the charter party prescribes a certain rate of discharge with a provision to pay demurrage for detention beyond the period necessary for discharging the vessel at that rate, there is no implied agreement to pay demurrage for delay in beginning the discharge. Damages for such delay arise from the violation of the terms of the contract, and are unliquidated, and the accounting officers will not entertain the same.

The Comptroller has decided that a paymaster's clerk in either the Army or the Navy is an officer within the meaning of the act of May 26, 1900, which grants an increase of pay of 10 per cent. for foreign service. The case under consideration was that of C. B. Eckels, paymaster's clerk in the Army. After citing several authorities the Comptroller says: "Within the meaning of the authorities cited, so far as the question here involved is concerned, I can see no difference in the status of a paymaster's clerk in the Army and a paymaster's clerk in the Navy. According to the above authorities, one is an officer in a general sense in the military service and is liable to be arrested and tried before a court-martial, and the other is an officer in the general sense in the Navy and subject to the jurisdiction of a naval court-martial. The nature of their duties is essentially the same. The duties of an Army paymaster's clerk bear the same relation to the Army as those of a Navy paymaster's clerk to the Navy."

In reply to a question from Paymaster F. T. Arms, U. S. N., through the Secretary of the Navy, the Comptroller says that the practice has been in the Army to allow for three days' pay in a common year and two days' pay in a leap year for the month of February where a soldier entered the Service on the last day of that month, and the same rule should be followed in computing the pay of persons in the Naval Service receiving monthly or annual salaries.

Andrew J. Smith served as an enlisted man from Dec. 27, 1875, to Sept. 9, 1898; as a 2d lieutenant; from Sept. 10, 1898 to March 6, 1898 and since March 9, 1898, as an enlisted man of the 25th Inf. The Comptroller decides 1st. That Smith is entitled to count all service as an enlisted man since Dec. 27, 1875, as continuous service; 2d. That he cannot count the time served as a commissioned officer in computing a further increase of pay; and 3d. Under the act of Sept. 30, 1890, he is not entitled to count the time served as a years' service required for the retirement of an enlisted commissioned officer in computing the period of 30 man.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. sail as follows: Coptic, May 21; American Maru, May 29; City of Peking, June 6; Gaelic, June 14; Hong Kong Maru, June 22; China, June 29; Doric, July 9; Nippon Maru, July 17; Coptic, Aug. 2. Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco on the following dates for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney: Sonoma, May 29; Ventura, June 19; Sierra, July 10.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co. sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong: Empress of India, May 27; Empress of Japan, June 17; Empress of China, July 8; For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney: Moana, May 31; Miowara, June 28; Aorangi, July 26.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co. leave as follows: Olympia, June 6; Tacoma, June 27; Glenogle, July 6; Duke of Fife, July 18.

ARMY NOTES.

Referring to paragraph 4 of the General Order defining the duties of the Chief of Artillery, over which there has been much sensational discussion in the daily press, the Secretary of War has directed that orders for examinations and promotions and the usual procedure in regard to the reports of boards, be continued as heretofore in the Adjutant General's office, and that the General Supervision referred to in paragraph 4 be understood to cover such recommendations relating to these examinations for promotion, appointment and transfer of officers to artillery arm, as the Chief of Artillery may see fit to recommend for the action of the Secretary of War from time to time. As far as Colonel Randolph is concerned there has never been any misunderstanding relative to his duties. That he is to act in an advisory capacity to Secretary of War he has been aware.

The general order providing for the reorganization of the Infantry and Cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, a synopsis of which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of May 4, has been withdrawn by the War Department and no substitute will be promulgated. It is not thought necessary at this time to publish an order for the reorganization of the school.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications held an extended meeting this week for the purpose of considering the advisability of using the steel shield on all rapid firing guns and heavy guns for coast defense. The Board, which has several new members, including General Gillespie and Colonel Randolph, has made definite recommendations to the Secretary of War regarding the contemplated change, but, as these recommendations have not yet been approved, nothing official can be learned as to their nature. It is hinted, however, that there was not a unanimity of opinion among the members as to the practicability of the shield for the protection of the gunners. A majority of the members favored the adoption of the shield, but those who yet look with favor upon the disappearing type of gun carriage for sea coast ordnance, were opposed to the contemplated change. It was pointed out during the meeting of the board that foreign powers are adopting for their coast defense guns, guns mounted "en barbette" and supplied with the steel shield, England, especially, is making nearly all of its guns after this type. As far as can be ascertained there is little doubt that the final decision will be in favor of the change from the old types to the more modern. This will make radical changes in the plan of coast defenses.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications in Washington on May 8 the Chief of Ordnance, referring to the original order of the board looking to a competitive trial of field guns with a view to secure such an arm for the U. S. artillery, reported that at least one weapon of original type has been completed and is now being sighted. The board will, therefore, probably begin the test at once, beginning with this weapon and taking the others in order as fast as the gunmakers produce them. The modification of the French gun will be one of the new guns tested.

The decision of the War Department to purchase 1,000 German-made Luger magazine pistols, with the understanding that if, after a practical test by the Army, they proved to be satisfactory, 20,000 more would be purchased, has resulted in a protest from the Colt's Firearms Company, who claim to have a pistol of American design and manufacture equal to that which has been recommended for adoption by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications.

As a courtesy to the people of the United States the Mexican Government will send to the Pan-American exposition a military contingent of picked men from each of the several branches of the Service in addition to the complete personnel of the famous Artillery Band. The Mexican Secretary of War, Gen. Bernardo Reyes, has named Capt. Samuel Garcia Cuellar commanding officer of this contingent. The total force will consist of three officers, ninety soldiers, and 26 horses.

The progress of enlistments in the Artillery Corps will directly influence the rapidity of promotions in that arm. For the present the Secretary of War has directed that promotions of artillery officers be continued only up to 35 1-3 per cent. of the entire promotions which will occur under the act of Feb. 2. As it is known, 20 per cent. of these promotions were made prior to the decision to immediately raise the artillery to the maximum authorized. The additional 13 1-3 per cent. of promotions will be made now to date from May 10. The promotions will continue parallel with enlistments in the artillery, that is to say, after the enlistments, in addition to the present force, amount to one-third of the total, another 33 1-3 per cent. of the officers will be promoted.

The report of Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, head of the Medical Department in the Philippines, which has just been forwarded to Washington, shows the percentage of sick among the troops in the islands to be only 5 2-3. This is less than the usual percentage, which in the Philippines has formerly been from 8 to 13. The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department announces that the death rate per 1,000 in Manila during last year was 34.47. This is lower than the rate prevailing in Mexico City and in Bombay. Bubonic plague claimed 199 victims during the year out of 271 cases.

At the opening of the Pan-American Fair on May 20 at Buffalo, N. Y., the exposition parade will consist of the United States troops in Buffalo, the Mexican National Band, a detachment of all arms of the Mexican Army and any other foreign troops in the city, and the 4th Brigade, N. G. N. Y., all under the command of Gen. S. M. Welch, and escorting carriages containing the exposition officials and their specially invited guests. The ceremonies on the grounds will consist, first, of a grand flight of carrier pigeons freed on the esplanade, and conveying the news of the dedication of the exposition to the world. The invited guests will then proceed to the Temple of Music, where exercises will be held, including addresses by Conrad Diehl, Mayor of Buffalo; Theodore Roosevelt, Vice-President of the United States; Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, and Timothy L. Woodruff, Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York. At 12 o'clock, noon, there will be an exhibition of scientific kite flying, and in the evening there will be an extensive display of fireworks.

One of the largest contracts for flour ever awarded by any government is said to be that just given to a Philadelphia firm by the United States Government. It is estimated that one thousand freight cars will be required to carry the flour from Philadelphia to New York, where it is to be delivered. There will be twenty-five trains when the cars are made up. The contract calls for the delivery of 150,000 barrels of winter wheat flour. Each barrel will weigh 196 pounds, making a total of 29,400,000 pounds of flour. This contract was obtained in spite of the keenest competition. The price bid was \$4.23 a barrel, or \$634,500 for the entire number.

Gen. A. B. Carey, U. S. A., retired after spending a pleasant winter in Southern California, has returned to his summer home at Vineyard Haven, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

The family of Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surg., U. S. A., who has recently taken station at the Presidio of San Francisco, are residing temporarily at 3 West Eighty-Seventh street, New York City.

Appointments were made to the U. S. Military Academy, during the past week as follows: Leonard S. Arnold, Newark, Ark.; Clark Grove, alt., Denver, Colo.; James B. Harrison, Jr., Evansville, Ind.; John Lund, Iowa; B. M. Gibson, alt., Iowa; Jas. S. Dusenbury, Port Harrelson, S. C.; Eugene S. Oliver, alt., Marion, S. C.; Edward F. Valth, Missouri; Jesse J. Brewer, alt., Perryville, Mo.; Geo. Osborne, Sweet Springs, Mo.; Edward S. Curtiss, Mo.

The schoolship St. Marys, Commander W. H. Reeder, U. S. N., is now at Glen Cove, N. Y., preparing for her summer cruise. After cleaning and painting she will sail for Europe, touching probably at Southampton, Havre, Gibraltar and Madeira, and returning to New York City in September.

The converted yacht Dorothea, which has been assigned for duty in connection with the Naval Militia of Illinois, will be turned over to the State about the middle of the present month for service on the Great Lakes.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Killed—April 10, Lageney, Luzon, Co. M, 4th Vol. Inf., Harry A. Varnner.

Wounded—April 5, Battery F, 4th Art., Calbayog, Samar, George H. Glover, wounded in thigh, slight; Corp. Warren Faust, feet, slight; Salsona, Luzon, Co. M, 20th Inf., Franklin H. Gross, wounded in shoulder, slight; Louis Gregory, wounded in leg above knee, slight; April 17, Talaban, Samar, Co. H, 1st Inf., William Schlager, arm, slight; Clyde B. Kly, wounded in arm, slight; April 27, Cabugas, Luzon, Troop I, 3d Cav., Corp. Alfred Ballin, wounded in abdomen, slight; Capt. John B. McDonald, lung, severe; April 28, Tacloban, Leyte, Co. H, 1st Inf., Q. M. Sergt. William Blake, wounded in abdomen, moderate.

Transports Buford, Wright arrived yesterday.

MACARTHUR.

San Francisco, May 6. Following military passengers arrived on transport Egbert: Majors Ives and Swift, surgs.; Chaplain Mar-

vine, Lieuts. White, 6th Cav.; Naylor, 9th, and Smith, 17th Inf.; one contract surgeon, 14 men guard, F, 9th Inf.; 1 man, I, 33d Inf.; 1 sick soldier, 4 Hospital Corps men, 13 discharged soldiers, 33 general prisoners, 23 civilian employees.

Death during voyage, Pvt. John Plugge, F, 9th Inf., 5th Inst., smallpox, buried at sea. SHAFER.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. E.—Private Joseph Riley, 88th Co., Coast Art., was present April 30, 1901, at station, Fort Trumbull, Conn. He was transferred to the above company from 2d Co., Coast Art., formerly Battery B, 1st U. S. Art. By applying to the adjutant general's office, Washington, D. C., for the report of the Lieutenant General Commanding for the year 1898 you may get a copy. This report contains the information you desire.

H. M.—The Spanish war began April 21, 1898, and ended October 12, 1898. Service to count double begins from date the soldier lands in foreign possessions, and ends on the date he leaves.

SUBSCRIBER.—The bounty claims you refer to are being settled as rapidly as possible by the courts. A large amount of the bounty has already been paid. It is easy to see why Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Sampson were paid bounty first, as they were the commanders of fleets and their claims being general could be easily settled. See item about bounty claims elsewhere in this issue.

MEDAL.—The act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, provides that the distinctive badges adopted by military societies of men "who served in the armies and navies of the U. S. during the Spanish-American War and the incident insurrection in the Philippines" may be worn upon all occasions of ceremony by officers and men of the Army and Navy of the U. S. who are members of said organization in their own right.

C.—Your transfer took effect from the receipt at the post of the order making it, which, according to your own statement, was April 7. See paragraph 114, A. R. (G. O. 55, A. G. O., June 16, 1900).

S. F.—"Contract Dental Surgeon" is a new position in the Army recently created by law. Those of this class are authorized to wear the undress and field uniform of an assistant surgeon with the rank of 1st lieutenant, the straps and ornaments in silver instead of gold, and block letters "D. S." in silver embroidery placed between the bars of the shoulder straps.

A. J. W.—Apply to the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for a copy of the pamphlet giving rules for the admission of candidates, qualifications, examinations, etc.

E. F. D.—The flag should be displayed at half staff on Memorial Day from sunrise until noon. When the flag is displayed at half staff it is lowered to that position from the top of the staff. It is afterward hoisted to the top before it is finally lowered.

A. T. and S. E. W.—See Army and Navy Journal of May 4, page 881.

G. S. H.—The course of Naval Cadets is six years, viz.: Four years at the Naval Academy and two years at sea. Candidates must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between the ages of 15 and 20 years. Write the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for a copy of the regulations governing admission.

W. C. F.—Surg. C. J. Decker, U. S. N., at last accounts was on the U. S. S. Newark, which is ordered to New York. If you read our Navy Gazette, published each week, you will find all changes concerning Navy officers noted there.

J. R. H.—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., is the only officer of that grade in the Army, and Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., is the only officer of his grade in the Navy.

C. E. L.—Omaha, Neb., is the nearest naval recruiting station to St. Louis, Mo.

H. L. F.—The next vacancy from the 2d District of Maine to West Point will be June 30, 1902.

NAVY.—Lieut. W. M. Constant, U. S. N., who was graduated at the Naval Academy in 1877, died at the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, Nov. 4, 1899.

P. K.—Write to the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., concerning the opening of land for settlement.

SISTER.—Daniel Moriarity, U. S. N., has been made a boatswain and is now on the Mohican on Pacific Coast.

G. H. B. asks if there are any vacancies at West Point. Answer.—Yes; and if you tell us what district you live in we will ascertain whether it is without a representative.

D. L. G. asks: "A company marching at company front or in column of fours at port arms, and the command 'Halt' is given; do they remain at port or come to the order? And in succession formation at the command 'Halt,' do they remain at port or come to the order?" Answer.—Come to the "order" in both cases.

T. H. T.—The War Department will not furnish the information you desire.

H. M.—Service towards retirement during the Spanish-American War counts double from the time the soldier landed in one of the foreign possessions until date of his departure for the United States. The various individual cases are different, and no general date can be stated.

APPRENTICE.—Two training ships are due in Newport during July. The first should arrive about July 15, and the second July 26.

READER.—Your question is rather vague, but we can say that a veteran soldier who is equally qualified for certain work required at Government arsenals with a civilian would be given preference over said civilian.

R. S.—The candidates for commissions in the Regular Army are notified by cable through General MacArthur by the War Department.

J. W. J.—The Luger automatic pistol cannot be purchased in this country as yet. It will be placed on the market some time late in the summer.

B. A. S. encloses circular giving conditions of a contest to be held at Ohio Normal University, May 16, and asks: (1) In the third movement is the piece brought to the safety notch at the command "order" or at command "arms?" Answer.—At the command "order." (2) In same movement are boxes opened when command is given to "fire one volley" when company is kneeling with pieces already loaded or are they not? Answer.—The boxes are slipped to the hip and opened at the fire "one volley." See par. 56, Circular 16, A. G. O., 1897. (3) In fourth movement on programme, when does rear rank close up at right or left front into line? Do they halt, come to order and then close up, or do they close up, then halt and come to order? Answer.—The rear rank closes up after halting. (4) Please explain fully the position of the 1st sergt. in tenth movement from beginning to end, and particularly his position when "front take distance" is given, also when he commands "march." Answer.—The 1st sergt. as instructor, is not confined to any particular position. He may move about where he can best observe the movements of the company.

M. S.—The address of Lieut. Chas. Burnett, 15th Cav., is Manila, P. I. A list of transports is published weekly in the Army and Navy Journal. It is impossible to give a future list of dates of sailings of transports with any degree of certainty. A transport leaves San Francisco almost weekly. The Woman's Army and Navy League, Washington, D. C., takes charge of reading matter for soldiers and sailors; also Mrs. C. C. Walcutt, Jr., care Major Walcutt, U. S. A., Manila.

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THE LATEST DREYFUS BOOK.

The latest contribution to the irritating Dreyfus question is a book just from the press of McClure, Phillips and Company, New York, entitled "Five Years of My Life," allegedly by Captain Dreyfus himself. We say "allegedly" because so many things in the book we remember having seen in print before that one might almost fancy the volume to be in large part a skillful collection of previous publications. The account of the degradation on Jan. 5, 1895, does not agree with the newspaper story inserted further on. The book says that Dreyfus was in the center of the square when 9 o'clock struck, and General Darras gave the order to carry arms; the newspaper article says that Dreyfus was shut up in a small building in a corner of the square at the time. There is so marked a resemblance between the two descriptions in other respects, especially about the clock "striking 9," that it looks as if the editorial blue pencil had run away with itself at this point, as well as where in the editor's preface it is said that at the two trials of Zola the "secret dossier" was produced and read. Students of the Dreyfus case will assert that if it had been read once in open court the retrial at Rennes would have been unnecessary.

Though much has been said of the racial and religious character of his persecution—and the book takes no pains to conceal this aspect of it—we find the Jew Dreyfus, in a letter to his wife on the day of his degradation (Pages 52-53), writing thus: "Some time, when we are reunited, I will tell you what I have suffered to-day as I went through, one after another, those ignominious stations of my Calvary." Such a comparison one would have looked for in a devout Roman Catholic churchman rather than in one who, if the claim of fanatical persecution holds good, could not but have regarded the historical martyrdom to which he compared his own sufferings as the chief element of his misfortunes, and would scarcely have used it as he did. Accepting this remarkable letter as coming from Dreyfus, one is compelled to the conclusion that he was a victim of a high patriotic tension, and not of religious hatred.

What is new and heretofore unpublished is the journal of the prisoner at Devil's Island. The short, intense daily records seem quite like the gaspings of an innocent man for the air of liberty. This diary runs into the brief story of his return to France on June 5, 1899. As to the Rennes court-martial, the book says nothing of its sessions, but does comment bitterly on the findings. It says: "The verdict was announced with 'extenuating circumstances.' Since when have there been extenuating circumstances for the crime of treason?" The book reiterates what previous interviews have long ago told us, that Captain Dreyfus will not accept the sentence of the court, in the spirit of the true soldier holding that freedom is nothing if it be not accompanied with a vindication of his military honor.

While what Dreyfus has suffered has been great, we have not found that either he or his partisans have given proper credit to some magnificent displays of character by the French, such, for instance, as the sacrifice of Lieutenant Colonel Picquart, the zealous support of Zola, and the nobility of the stand of the Supreme Court, which, in the face of one of the fiercest public storms, unswervingly declared the man must have a new trial.

This Dreyfus case ought to be more of a lesson to other peoples than it has been. We fear that what it has mostly given to other countries has been an opportunity to pose as superior persons inside of very fragile glass houses.

General De Wet may not really be so ubiquitous as has sometimes been supposed. It is customary in the Boer forces for certain officers to sign memoranda "By order of" certain senior officers. This has frequently given rise to the idea that the senior officer himself was present, especially in the case of summonses issued to garrisons to surrender. This is particularly the case in regard to De Wet, who, both from his being commandant general and from his being peculiarly active in keeping his staff moving, has been reported in several places at one and the same time on account of memoranda thus signed. The Boer generals have attached to them a number of staff officers, termed either adjutants or veld-kornets, and also a number of commandos, whose commandants, equally with adjutant and veld-kornets, possess the privilege of signing "By order of" the general.

PROMOTIONS. Maj. Symonds' Tabular Series Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History—New editions just issued—30 cents each, postpaid; \$3.00 per set. W. B. Harrison, publisher, 43 East 20th St., N. Y. City.

As an appetizer and general tonic mix quarter wine-glass DR. SIEGERT'S Angostura Bitters, fill with iced water, add teaspoonful sugar.

DIED.

LATHROP.—At Lebanon, N. H., April 23, 1901, Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Lathrop, widow of the late Capt. S. H. Lathrop, U. S. A., who died Oct. 7, 1867.

MANNING.—At Washington, D. C., May 5, 1901, Major William Cheney Manning, U. S. A., retired.

O'NEIL.—At Washington, D. C., May 2, Mary Caroline, beloved wife of Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Richard Frothingham of Boston.

POLK.—At Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., April 23, Lieut. Frank M. Polk, 39th Inf., U. S. V.

RANDOLPH.—Mrs. Margaret C. Randolph, at Mt. St. Vincent, on Hudson, New York, on Friday, May 3, in the 93d year of her age; mother of Mr. Edmund D. Randolph and Col. Wallace F. Randolph, U. S. A.

ROSENMILLER.—At Lancaster, Pa., May 2, 1901, David Porter Rosenmiller, formerly acting master, U. S. N.

SUMMERS.—At Omaha, April 29, 1901, Mrs. Caroline Stuart Summers, wife of Col. John E. Summers, U. S. A., retired.

WARREN.—Sarah Clifton Warren, wife of Capt. J. G. Warren, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., daughter of the late Col. J. B. Wheeler, professor, U. S. Military Academy. Interment at West Point, N. Y.

MARRIED.

ALGER-SWIFT.—At Detroit, Mich., May 2, 1901, Capt. Frederick M. Alger, son of former Secretary of War Russell A. Alger, to Miss Mignonne E. Swift.

BURSON-EDISON.—At Galveston, Tex., May 3, Lieut. Edgar F. Burson, U. S. A., to Miss Lora A. Edison.

HAMMOND-BUSBEE.—In Grace Church Chantry, New York, May 2, 1901, Thomas A. Hammond, son of the late Gen. John Hammond, U. S. A., to Olivia Worden Busbee, daughter of the late Rear Admiral John L. Worden, U. S. N.

ROBERT-HOAGLAND.—At Binghamton, N. Y., May 3, Brig. Gen. Henry M. Robert, U. S. A., to Miss Isabelle L. Hoagland.

ROBINSON-CROWELL.—At San Francisco, Cal., May 2, 1901, Lieut. Edward W. Robinson, 23d U. S. Inf., to Miss Elizabeth May Crowell, of San Francisco.

The Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, of which ex-Senator Wm. E. Chandler is president, may have to adjudicate claims aggregating more than \$5,000,000 which were not thought of at the time the Peace Convention at Paris was signed. They will be filed, in all likelihood, on behalf of surviving seamen of the battleship Maine and by the next of kin of those seamen who lost their lives in Havana harbor on the evening of Feb. 15, 1898. There were 266 officers and men killed in the explosion and 100 escaped alive. All the latter were more or less injured.

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Mr. H. F. J. Porter, formerly manager of the Chicago office of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and more recently located at the works at South Bethlehem, has been appointed New York sales agent of the company, with headquarters at No. 100 Broadway.

In Speaking of Gold Seal Champagne Mme. Bernhardt said: "I find the Urbana Wine Company's Gold Seal Champagne excellent, in fact equal to many French champagnes. It surprises me that such a fine wine can be produced in America." This is encouragement for the people who have spent money and waited years to meet with success in producing as fine a champagne as there is in the world.

C. J. Van Houten, who died recently in Algiers, rightfully deserved the title of prince of cocoa manufacturers. The house of Van Houten began in business in Weesp, Holland, in 1817, having been launched on its great career by the father of the late proprietor. The son, by his skill, energy, and inventive genius, brought the business to its present proportions. In 1889 the house was authorized by royal decree to assume the name "Royal Cocoa Factory." The factory, which covers an area of eighty-five acres, employs 3,500 people, the balance of the population of Weesp, 6,000 having been at some former time identified with the institution. The city possesses all the advantages of other places of its size—theatres, schools, hotels, etc., but everything is owned or controlled by the house of Van Houten, and no other factory is to be seen in the town. Mr. Van Houten was well known as an extensive traveler, having visited all parts of the world, and was in the United States at the time of the World's Fair. He was an extremely affable companion, of a jovial nature, and clever at repartee. Music and the sciences were his pleasure and recreation. He was never married.

General von der Goltz's plan for the reorganization of the Engineers in the German Army, which he recently proposed to the Kaiser, looked to the constitution of a corps of officers especially equipped taken from all branches of the Army. The corps would receive special instruction at the War Academy and would have as a special mission the direction of sieges and warfare. Besides, the project admits the necessity of possessing a corps of officers organized in a military way for the construction of forts and for temporary fortification work in the field. This corps would bear the name of Fortifications Officers. The members of it would receive a certificate as "architect of fortress," and at the same time would be officers of the reserve, and all the large forts having a fortress staff (Gouvernement-Staff), would receive an officer having the rank of regimental commandant to direct the Engineering staff, and the forts with garrisons consisting of more than two battalions would receive a superior officer. In the large garrisons there would, besides, be officers of the staff, placed under the orders of the chief of staff of the Engineers. The staff of Engineers of an army of siege composed of several army corps would be placed under the orders of an Engineer general.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

THE GERMAN NAVY AND AMERICA.

(From the "Saturday Review," April 27, 1901.)

The enormous expansion of the German Navy, now in progress, has been much misinterpreted in England. With the readiness to imagine a design against ourselves which is the result of our insular way of regarding problems of foreign policy the Kaiser's projects have been unhesitatingly accepted as directed against this country. It would be as well that we English should recognize the truth, namely, that the Kaiser is not building a navy in the hope of wresting from us, even twenty years hence, the sovereignty of the seas. It is a mere truism to say that the weapon once forged may be used against any adversary, but there is not the slightest reason why we ever should become that adversary, nor are we so regarded by those responsible for German foreign policy.

This is no matter of mere speculation. In the highest quarters here it is well known that no such intention ever animated the man who has shown himself singularly gifted in grasping the vital problems before his country and ignoring the ephemeral outbursts of national ill-feeling. His reasons for wishing to create a great navy have been very different. He has seen that the richest and most accessible field for the development of German energy and emigration lies in South America. But over that vast and little exploited continent hangs the shadow of the Monroe Doctrine, and in that must lie the supreme menace to German expansion. Yet, as the "Saturday Review" has for long been pointing out, the most severely practical reasoning leads us to anticipate that the readiest causes for future naval conflicts will be found in the struggle for the partition or the exploitation of the great South American continent. The United States have not been blind to these possibilities, for some months ago their consuls were instructed to furnish the fullest particulars as to German colonization in that part of the world, and a glance at an ethnographical atlas will demonstrate that their are excellent reasons for the careful consideration of the matter.

Not only is South America naturally one of the richest countries on the face of the globe, but it has also the most easily accessible interior. It is provided by nature with waterways of unparalleled extent. Yet the bulk of the continent is undeveloped, its soil virgin, its vast mineral wealth untouched. It has been calculated that the basin of the Amazon, when reduced to cultivation, could accommodate 500,000,000 persons, where now barely 1,000,000 subsist, in fact, barely one person to a square mile. South America, therefore, offers a field for the expansion of the world for untold generations. The reason for European neglect lies in two facts, the corrupt and ephemeral nature of the South American governments and the existence of the Monroe Doctrine. The absence of security keeps away settlers and alarms capitalists, as a consequence the mineral riches of the continent rest virtually unexplored. In most South American States government only exists to exploit the governor. Up to within seven years ago there was not a single settled frontier in the continent. This led to continual war and disturbance. Yet behind this anarchical scene lay the certainty that the United States claimed the right to interfere if any European power became desirous

of protecting its own subjects or of acquiring authority there. In short, a quarrel with a South American republic may involve a war with the United States. That power neither keeps its proteges in order nor allows others to do so, a hopelessly illogical position which cannot continue for ever. Before they became a conquering power there was perhaps some shadow of justification for this attitude; now that they themselves are attacking and enslaving Eastern races the claim to speak on behalf of freedom against encroachment from without loses all logical basis. The occupation of Cuba has placed the United States in a position the strength of which no maritime power with interests in South America can afford to ignore. Cuba, in old days, formed the pivot of Spanish rule on the continent, and from thence American expansion will work. Is there anything remarkable that the Kaiser should be steadily preparing for a conflict he may well deem inevitable? He cannot be ignorant of the vigorous inquisition for coal stations in all parts of the world now being carried on by the United States from the Azores to Yokohama. German interests in South America are already considerable. Altogether there are about 400,000 German settlers in Brazil alone, and in Chili the two provinces of Llanquihue and Valdivia have respectively a sixth and eighth percentage of German inhabitants. Even to-day, then, Germany has a very considerable interest in the good government of South America, and it must be remembered that her population is growing enormously in excess of the capacities of the Fatherland to maintain it. No absorption of German-speaking Austria or opening up of Asia Minor for trade can meet this demand for increased space, and South America remains both the richest and the freest field, for, though some is tropical, that part which lies between the 25th and 40th degrees of latitude, where the largest German settlements are, approximates, in climate, to Northern Africa and Australia.

Events in Europe, Asia and Africa may be driving us steadily but inevitably into the arms of Germany. Will it be good policy, for the sake of the United States, to irritate her by opposing her perfectly legitimate aims in the remaining quarter of the globe? An alliance with that power to maintain the Monroe Doctrine would not only be ludicrously in opposition to our own interests but would rightly arouse every other nation to a death struggle against a genuine Anglo-Saxon menace. There is not the slightest ground either in justice or expediency why we should incur the risk. The cavalier treatment of her would-be protector by Venezuela, and the resentment now being shown by the Central American republics at the calm assumption by the Senate that an inter-oceanic canal concerns the United States alone, are also indications which no statesman can afford to ignore.

Senator H. C. Lodge, in a recent speech before the Boston Home Market Club, said:

"I doubt very much if the Europe which in the sixteenth century could not unite against the oncoming of the Turks can unite now in a tariff war against us. But there are some nations there who are suffering under the pressure we are putting upon them, and some time it may lead to something more than economic competition. They think that we are to shut them out of South America, and that they ought to come in and partition that continent as they have partitioned Africa."

"I am no alarmist, but we should be fools indeed if we shut our eyes to the importance of these questions. That which is the danger point is the invasion of this hemisphere—the attempt to set up a European power somewhere in South America. It seems very remote, but the Monroe Doctrine is something more than the utterance of a President; it is the instinct of the American people that formulated that doctrine; it is the instinct of self-preservation and self-defense. Let South America lie open to the competition of the world, and we will take our chances with the rest. But it must not be taken by Europe."

"I do not advocate a great army, but as I said in the debate on the Army bill, I want to see an army which is the best organized in the world, no matter how small it may be. I want to see an army which, if the time does come, we can expand with millions of Americans who are always ready to take up arms for their country. And I want to see a navy such as will be adequate to the defense of the United States. I do not advocate these for war; I advocate them for peace. The one thing that will assure peace is strength."

IGNORANCE OF FRENCH RECRUITS.

The Paris correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" says that not long ago a French recruit, questioned as to what he knew of the war of 1870, exhibited an utter inability to grasp even the meaning of the question. It finally developed that it was the first time he had ever heard of the Franco-German War. That this was not an isolated instance is shown by a letter from a French cavalry officer to a writer on military subjects who cited this case. The officer says that he regularly puts to his recruits questions as to what they know about the war

of 1870, Alsace-Lorraine and Bismarck. "I receive," he continues, "on the average fifty recruits composed of peasants from Normandy and Brittany, and some few Parisians. Out of the fifty thirty can make no answer whatever to my questions. They know nothing at all. Ten have heard something to the effect that Lorraine is a province, that Bismarck was a German general or emperor (!) and that the war of 1870 was not favorable to France. But their notions are far too vague to make any impression on their minds. Finally ten of the men, the Parisians in particular, have some idea of what our disasters were. For five years in succession I have obtained a like result. I inform you of it without comment."

It is always well to relieve with considerable allowance statements as to the ignorance of this or that people. No one will deny that the mail service of France is one of the best in the world, and visitors to remote rural districts of France are surprised to find the peasants enjoying two deliveries and two collections of mail each day, something they have had for many years, while in America rural delivery is only in its experimental stages. The difference in the American and French ideas on that subject is shown by a conversation that took place a few years ago between an American tourist and an editor. The former had just returned from a long stay in France, where he studied the workings of the rural delivery system, coming back so highly pleased with it that he went to the editor of a prominent New York magazine, suggesting that his periodical take up the reform and carry it through. This editor only smiled and said: "Why, do you know the Americans wouldn't take to that sort of thing at all? They want to come to town to get their mail, and discuss politics, and whistle sticks in the post office." The successful inauguration here of rural mail delivery since shows that the editor was badly mistaken, but it gives the point of view of an American toward a thing that has become an accepted part of French country life. A nation that thus puts its peasant class in daily contact with the outside world is likely to have little to be ashamed of in the intelligence of its people.

THE VIRTUE OF PREPAREDNESS.

Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor, U. S. N., made an address to the pupils of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, May 3, on "The Virtue of Preparedness." Among other things Admiral Taylor said: "It is upon your work in your school days that your future will largely depend. This is not alone because of the actual amount of information you may acquire, but because of the training of character to which you unconsciously are subject, and which, if you cheerfully submit your wills to discipline and regularity, will form your characters and prepare you not only for brilliant success to be enjoyed, but for misfortunes to be endured and losses to be confronted with resolute, cheerful minds. The seaman was, until lately, regarded as a man of irregular methods, lacking all system and ignorant of the value of preparation. This mistaken idea of the nautical life was indeed most natural from a landman's point of view. So it has come to pass, and not unnaturally, that landsmen of all grades and professions have thought seamen's methods were irregular and 'happy-go-lucky,' nor has this popular fallacy, deep rooted in the minds of the people, ever been seriously disturbed until lately, when our countrymen on shore have all, I think, puzzled a little over our apparently easy sweeping of the fleets of old Spain from the oceans of the world."

"It was not, young gentlemen, because they lacked ships, and guns, for they had excellent ones in the fleet which we encountered off Santiago. Although somewhat inferior in numbers to ours, their vessels were of a quality which might have made our task a very difficult one. It was not lack of bravery in the enemy, for they showed nearly all of them, an excellent courage, and their commander-in-chief, Admiral Cervera, was a very gallant gentleman. But this complete destruction of the enemy, without damage to ourselves, was not so much a matter of bravery as of business preparation, of care in details, of foresight and method and general preparedness. In the last few years have found that the Naval Academy was not sufficient, and the Naval War College has been created, where officers of 40 and 50 years of age spend much time in order to perfect their preparedness by studying the art of war. Such success as we have had is in a large measure due to this persistency in preparing ourselves for our life work."

A despatch from Quebec says that the ice has now left Lake Edward and all the smaller lakes along the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, and is fast breaking up on Lake St. John. The trout season opened on the first of May, and several anglers have left for their fishing camps.

The Detroit "News" suggests that the Czar invite the students to a peace conference.

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A.
 District of Porto Rico.—Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. V. Headquarters, San Juan, P. R.
 Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.
 Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila. Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A.
 The Division of the Philippines is divided into four departments as follows:
 Dept. of Northern Luzon.—Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.
 Dept. of Southern Luzon.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Manila, P. I.
 Dept. of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. A. Headquarters at Iloilo, Island of Panay. Address Manila, P. I. Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Davis will relieve Gen. Ludlow.
 Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo.—Brig. Gen. W. A. Kobbe, U. S. A. Headquarters at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao. Address Manila.
 Department of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. Vols. (Brig. Gen., U. S. A.)
 Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Maj.-Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.
 Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks. Maj.-Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.
 China Relief Expedition.—Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U. S. A. Address China, via San Francisco, Cal.
 Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.
 Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A., in temporary command.
 Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., in temporary command.
 Department of Alaska.—Headquarters, Fort St. Michael. Brig.-Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.
 Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio, Col. C. McKibbin, 12th Inf.

ENGINEERS.

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters E. F. G. H. I. K. and L, Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y.; M, West Point, N. Y.; A, B, C and D. Address Manila, P. I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A, and B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Havana, Cuba; D, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; E, F, H and I, in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Meade, So. D.
 2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Pasa Caballos, Cuba.
 3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.
 4th Cav., in Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila, P. I.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E, Fort Grant, Ariz.; G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; H, Fort DuChesne, Utah.
 6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.
 7th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.
 8th Cav.—Headquarters, I. K. L. and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; F and H, Santiago, Cuba; G, Guantánamo, Cuba; A, Fort Reno, Okla.; B and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Sill, Okla.
 9th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila.
 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, L and M, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holguin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H, Manila.
 11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Meyer, Va.; Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.
 12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., where regiment is organizing.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Meade, South Dakota, where regiment is organizing.
 14th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.
 15th Cav.—Headquarters and I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; E and F, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; H, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, C, D and G, Manila.

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 11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.
 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba; 25th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d and 35th Cos., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.
 26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Wash.; 28th Co., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.
 41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th, Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th and 53d, Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 51st and 54th Cos., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.
 50th, 52d and 57th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 55th Cos., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 56th and 59th, San Juan, P. R.; 58th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 67th, 70th and 71st Cos., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.
 66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 69th and 73d, Fort Monroe, Va.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 74th Co., Fort Williams, Me.; 75th Co., Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d and 84th Cos., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 88th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flagler, Wash.
 Field Artillery.
 1st Bat., Manila, P. I.; 2d, Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 3d Bat., Havana, Cuba; 4th Bat., Washington Barracks, D. C.; 5th Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 6th Bat. and 7th Bat., Fort Riley, Kas.; 8th Bat., in Philippines. Address Manila.
 9th Bat., Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Manila; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, ... Y.; 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., for Riley, Kas.
 Bands—1st, Sullivan's Island, S. C.; 2d, Havana, Cuba; 3d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 6th, Manila; 7th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 8th, Fort Columbus, N. Y.

INFANTRY

1st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; A, B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.; D, Columbus Bks., O.
 3d Inf., in Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 4th Inf., in Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 5th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 6th Inf., in Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 7th Inf.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A and K, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort Liscum, Alaska; E, Fort Erbert, Alaska; F and L, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. C, D, H and M, Address Manila.
 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M,

Manila, P. I.; A and C, Fort Snelling, Minn.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.
 9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, except Co. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, in Philippines, address Manila; F, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and H, Ponce, P. R.

12th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

13th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Address Manila, P. I. A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Address Manila, E and G, Flatburgh Bks., N. Y.; F, Madison Bks., N. Y.; H, Fort Porter, N. Y.

16th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

17th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, in Philippines; address Manila, P. I. Cos. A and D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B, Fort Mason, Cal.; C, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

19th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

20th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

21st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

22d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, in Philippines; address Manila, P. I.; Co. I, Fort Wingate, N. M.; L, Fort Douglas, Utah; K, Fort Russell, Wyo.; M, Fort Logan, Colo.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Skagway, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines. Address Manila.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G and H, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Manila.

27th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G and H, Flatburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Manila.

28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G and H, Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Cos. A, B, C and D, Manila.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

30th Inf.—Headquarters, E, F, G and H, Fort Logan, Colo. A, B, C, D, Manila.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

31st Inf., 33rd Inf., 40th Inf., 41st Inf., 42d Inf., 43d Inf., 44th Inf., 45th Inf., 46th Inf., in Philippines; shortly to leave for United States for muster out. 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th and 46th, address San Francisco, Cal., where regiments are, or en route to for muster out.

Porto Rican Regt.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, San Juan, P. R. E, F, G, Henry Barracks, Cayey, P. R. H, Abonito, P. R.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

The difficulties of the Chinese language are set forth in the "Journal of the United Service Institution of India" by Lieut. C. L. Peart, of the 9th Madras Infantry, in connection with the decision of the Government of India, first promulgated in 1898, to encourage the study of Chinese among army officers. It is the most ancient of spoken and written languages, and while the simplest in construction, is paradoxically, universally acknowledged to be almost the most difficult to master. Foreigners who can unassisted write the language freely can be counted on the fingers of the hand, and twenty years is not considered an extravagant period to devote to acquiring an oral mastery of its intricacies.

Every word is a monosyllable, some 460 in all constituting the language, which has neither number nor case

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nor gender with regard to nouns, nor tense nor mood nor person with regard to verbs. Nor is it possible to make these distinctions by means of prefixes or suffixes, for these do not exist. Therefore the same word without change of form may be used as a noun, a verb, an adjective, an adverb or a participle.

Its very simplicity is the cause of its great difficulty. Since the number of words in the most ordinary use are somewhere between three and four thousand (a Chinese newspaper has a font of 6,000) and the number of possible monosyllabic combinations is only 460, there must be some way of increasing the number of sounds to enable words to be distinguished the one from the other. This is accordingly done by giving every monosyllable four different tones—that is, in Pekingese. In some other dialects there are as many as seven.

It is easy to imagine the impediment caused to fluency in speaking by the observance of these tones. It takes a month or two, in the first instance, to train the ear to recognize that there is a difference when the tones are pronounced by a native, even with the greatest emphasis, and yet they are of the utmost importance; for instance, "yeu" tone 1 is "tobacco," "yeu" tone 2 is "salt;" besides these obviously mistakeable meanings "yeu" in tone 1 possesses 24 other meanings, tone 2, 35; 39 in tone 3 and 40 in tone 4.

The written language presents still further obstacle. It is destitute of an alphabet; every word is represented by a symbol or character having only the slightest connection with any other and must be learned one by one by sheer memory. Some of these characters have as many as 30 dots and strokes. Going still further afield we are confronted with the different kinds of languages that exist. There is the language of the ancient classics, the more modern language, the language of official documents and the epistolary language, all of which differ in no small degree from the spoken language, which again possesses numerous dialects, differing so widely from one another that Chinamen from one province cannot understand those from another. A peculiarity of these dialects, however, is that their difference lies solely in the fact that different sounds and tones are given to the characters. The written language is the same all over the Empire, however, and Pekingese, which is practically what is known as Kuan Hwa or the Mandarin dialect, is the official language recognized throughout the Empire, and is known at least to every Mandarin.

PLEA FOR THE HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Your correspondent, "Hospital Steward," whose article on "Warrant Officers of the Army" appeared in your issue of April 20, 1901, might have said more in advocacy of placing the hospital stewards of the Army within the legislative benefit of the bill introduced by Mr.

Depew (S. 5189), to create the warrant grade for the post non-commissioned staff officers. The hospital stewards have, since the creation of the Hospital Corps, been placed in the same status in all matters of consideration and emoluments with the members of the non-commissioned staff, except that the pay of the hospital steward has been and is somewhat higher. If there existed a still higher position among the enlisted grades it seems that they would have been placed there. Now that its creation is evidently intended, why ignore them? While the sergeants of the non-commissioned staff are undoubtedly an intelligent and trustworthy class, the hospital stewards are undeniably equally so. The requirements for the respective positions, apart from the technical knowledge required of the latter, must necessarily be of an equally high order.

The examination for the position of hospital steward embraces more subjects, and is more important in its nature, than that for any other promotion among the enlisted men of the Army, and the lack of proficiency on the part of the hospital steward would result in rather grave consequences in many instances where he is called upon to perform duties arduous and technical in nature.

True it is that the present regulations recognize his services in an equitable manner in the matter of pay, and provisions are made giving him a comparatively comfortable means of livelihood, but why not distribute legislative beneficence more proportionately? Should the proposed measure become a law without modification it could be regarded as nothing more or less than a form of "jumping." The bill has its course yet to go through before its enactment, and it is hoped that when it arrives at the War Department for official action the Surgeon General of the Army will be full mindful of the hospital steward's rights and justice, and his recommendation will be that they be placed within its provisions.

ANOTHER HOSPITAL STEWARD.

TOMMY ATKINS IN PEACE TIME.

We have heard and read so much about the self-sacrifice, devotion to duty, and goodness of heart of our soldiers during the Boer campaign that some will be surprised to read in these pages that they are not always like this; that, in fact, soldiers occasionally behave badly, and are punished for doing so, when not in front of an enemy. Indeed, it would not be far from the truth to say that the best side of British soldiers comes out in war and the worst side in peace. When things are peaceful Mr. Thomas Atkins is liable to get slack as a soldier and a man. Then the war-cure comes to brace him up and make him think less of himself and more of others. I know of many soldiers who were made other men by the hard living, hard work and enforced abstinence from alcohol which they experienced in the Boer war. Seeing

comrades falling out of the ranks for the last time makes men think seriously who never did so before. . . . As in an ordinary trial a prisoner may object to a clergyman who, he thinks, has some prejudice or grudge against him, so at a court-martial he is always asked if he is satisfied with the officers selected to try him. One Tommy, when the president asked him this question, looked at the officers sitting solemnly before him, and answered: "I object to the 'ole blooming lot of yer.'"—Chambers' Journal.

"What do the Filipinos appear to learn most easily in connection with our civilization?" asked the eager inquirer.

Without hesitation the strategist replied: "The value of money."—Washington Star.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

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CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. F. G. Wadsworth. At Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.
CHASE, Capt. D. A. Hall. Practice ship. Baltimore, Md.
Address: Anne Arundel County, South Baltimore, Md.
COLFAX, Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md.
DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith. At New London, Conn.
DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. At New Bedford, Mass.
FESSENDEN, Capt. J. B. Moore. At Detroit, Mich.
FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. At Charleston, S. C.
GALVESTON, Lieut. J. B. Butt. At Mobile, Ala.
GOLDEN GATE, At San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.
GRANT, Capt. D. F. Tonler. At Fort Townsend, Wash.
GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. At New York, N. Y.
GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. F. Wild. At Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.
HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. At Savannah, Ga.
HUDSON, 1st Lieut. C. C. Fingar. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
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